

THE TIMES

Britain's EEC budget payments agreed by foreign ministers

Over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget appeared to be settled yesterday by the foreign ministers in Brussels. A proposal for Britain this

year and next is £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in the package rejected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Luxembourg. Cabinet approval is expected on Monday.

One better than Luxembourg

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...ast level of £1,085m to £371m and bring it down in 1981 from a predicted £1,305m to £445m. Mrs Thatcher rejected a better offer for 1980, which would have given Britain a net payment no longer than £25m. But the offer then for 1981 was less good, and there was no clear prospect of relief continuing thereafter. The total refund now proposed for this year and next come to £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in Luxembourg.

It is now proposed that next year the EEC should first try to agree on a permanent restructuring of the EEC budget system so as "to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations" for any member state. Some such general revision seems inevitable because of the imminent exhaustion of the Community's revenue from value-added tax.

However, if that cannot be achieved next year, the European Commission would be asked instead to "make proposals for 1982 along the lines of the 1980-81 solution and the Council (of Ministers) will act accordingly". This would seem to imply financial relief for Britain in 1982 comparable with that granted in the previous two years.

One of the main difficulties of the grueling negotiations last night was that the foreign ministers had before them only estimates of what Britain's uncorrected net contribution would be likely to amount to this year and next. Lord Carrington insisted that Britain should not carry the whole risk if these forecasts proved too conservative.

A complicated formula was eventually worked out whereby Britain would this year not have to pay more than 25 per cent of any increase in its net contribution above what is now forecast. A similar, if somewhat less favourable, sharing of any excess over what is forecast would apply in 1981.

At present trends this would

be likely to mean that Britain would wind up making net payments this year and next under the proposed agreement between £20m and £50m higher than expected because of the probable underestimate of what Britain's uncorrected net deficit will be.

Lord Carrington also had to fight hard to ward off a French demand that Britain should renounce its right to use its veto power in future to block a farm price settlement as it did this year. In the end he accepted a fairly moderate commitment that member states should "do their best to ensure that Community decisions are taken expeditiously and in particular that decisions on agricultural price fixing are taken in time for the next marketing season".

The Foreign Secretary was also compelled to endorse a declaration on fisheries policy saying that such policy must be put into effect by January 1, 1981, at the latest and setting out principles that should underlie it. At first glance, this text would not seem to involve Britain in any damaging concessions.

Measured against the "broad balance" in Britain's budget payments and the six-year duration of any corrective scheme, which was originally demanded by Mrs Thatcher, Britain has clearly had to make large concessions. It would remain a handsomely bigger net contributor than France, though it would drop into second place behind West Germany.

Other member states, however, have also had to yield much ground since last November when they were prepared to offer a budget refund of no more than £350m. The British can also claim with some justice to have whittled down the damage of the concessions conceded on fish, lamb and farm prices, though the long-term financial impact of these will still be adverse.

Text and reaction, page 4
Leading article, page 13

Ministers expected to approve Brussels offer on Monday

Meetings are planned before has given absolutely nothing Monday morning.

Mrs Thatcher, who did not consult the full Cabinet when refusing previous EEC proposals, has now called it together for an announcement before an announcement is made in Parliament on Monday.

Those involved are quite clear that this final proposal is better than any member of the Government could have hoped. There was praise in particular for Signor Emilio Colombo, the Indian Foreign Minister acting as council president, for his flair in getting all sides to agree. Above all there is government awe of Mrs Thatcher's determination.

From the British point of view the best element in the package, and the one most dearly sought, is what in high government circles is called the copper-bottomed guarantee for reduction to Britain in the third year.

However, the deal on lamb is also acknowledged to be surprisingly favourable to Britain and to New Zealand; while on fisheries policy, it is asserted with some pride that Britain

is more ministerial

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...and her colleagues in Whitehall determined to use to scrutinize the proposals before making any final decision. However, meeting that Mrs Thatcher had at Chequers in their return with Lord Carrington, Secretary, and Sir Ian Gilmour, Seal, it became more ministerial

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HOME NEWS

IPC journalists reject new settlement offer by a narrow majority

By David Felton

Labour Reporter
A mass meeting of journalists who have been dismissed by the International Publishing Corporation (IPC) last night decided to reject a new settlement formula and go to their offices on Monday in defiance of trespass warnings issued by the company.

About 1,000 of the 1,500 journalists who were dismissed five weeks ago voted by a small majority not to return to work. But late last night talks between the two sides were reconvened, although IPC said its negotiators had no mandate to vary the offer.

The dispute could spread to Mirror Group newspapers. Journalists at the *Daily Mirror* pledged support for their IPC colleagues last night and plan to hold a mandatory union meeting on Monday which could disrupt production.

Publishing of the *Sporting Life* and the *Daily Record*, in Glasgow, could be disrupted if a meeting of all Mirror Group National Union of Journalists officials on Tuesday decides to support the IPC journalists.

The Mirror Group and IPC are both owned by Read International.

The IPC journalists were served with notices earlier this week saying that if they report

for work on Monday they will be "deemed to be trespassers". The company has said the notices will be legally enforced.

The meeting of members of the NUJ in London voted 519

to 465 to accept a recommendation from their officials that the IPC management's offer of full pay for the past five weeks, with the exception of 11 days, should be rejected.

IPC dismissed the journalists after they went on strike for one day and decided to work to contract.

The NUJ proposed that they should be paid for all the time they have been dismissed and if further negotiations over the back pay went against the union, the money could be deducted from future pay.

The meeting also decided to hold a protest demonstration in London next week to which all print unions will be invited.

A hardship fund has been set up and so far more than £20,000 has been contributed.

The dispute has cost IPC more than £15m in lost revenue and 20 million lost copies of magazines and specialist publications. It began after journalists received an 18 per cent "fidal offer" after claiming 32 per cent (later modified to 28 per cent).

They wanted the basic minimum salary increased from £4,900 to £6,400.

Union threatening to widen liggers' dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the General and Municipal Workers' Union last night demanded new talks with the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) over the Isle of Grain liggers' dispute and gave a warning that if negotiations were not held soon the dispute would be spread to other power stations.

A meeting in London drew back from fixing the two-week ultimatum for a resolution of the dispute which was demanded by a meeting of delegates on Wednesday.

Mr David Bassett, the union's general secretary, said: "We are not seeking disputes, we are seeking solutions and we do not want to offer any ultimatums." The executive also called for the TUC to instruct other unions to order their members not to do the liggers' job.

Aer Lingus flights halted

Flights in and out of the three Irish airports, Dublin, Cork and Shannon, were severely disrupted yesterday when 1,100 Aer Lingus craftsman went on strike to back a pay claim and demand for a reduced working week.

More than 500 weekend flights due in and out of

Dublin will be grounded. Charter flights are expected to be the first to suffer. This is the June bank holiday weekend in the Republic of Ireland and bookings have been heavy.

Plans were also being discussed to bring back the thousands of Irish holidaymakers from abroad.

Motorway cafeterias have starry prospects

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain's 41 motorway service areas, which in the past, with honourable exceptions, have attracted such accolades as "poor", "appalling" and "a rip-off", went up for sale yesterday on 125-year leases.

The move, expected to raise £60m, perhaps much more, is part of the Government's attempt to sell assets with the hope, in the case of the motorway service stations, that increased competition will give motorists a better deal and the Government less trouble.

Richard Ellis, the chartered surveyor handling the sale, reported that the telephone had stopped ringing since the first advertisements offering the leases for sale at peppercorn rents, perhaps £5 a year, appeared.

The service areas, whose turnover exceeds £100m a year, are leased to 10 organisations in return for rental as a percentage of turnover that earns the Treasury about £4m a year.

The idea is that the rental will go, as well as many of the controls exercised by Government; future restrictions will be limited to items like the service areas providing free parking, free lavatories, 24-hour food and drink, petrol, and meeting normal safety and hygiene standards.

The move, however, is unlikely to bring a radical change. The sale is subject to the leases of existing operators, which in most cases have between 30 and 50 years to run, a situation that makes them the most likely winners among the groups of catering organisations, oil companies, pension funds and city institutions that have so far expressed an interest. Anyone wanting to completely take over a site would have to buy the operator's lease as well. The rental of the rent should, however, free operators to spend more money on facilities.

The change could also mean greater competition on sites between competing food chains, the awarding of "stars" and the variety of merchandise sold in service area shops should also become wider, possibly including fast foods, light bulbs and other breakdown accessories.

It remains to be seen whether the sale will mean provision of the picnic areas and mothers' rooms and other non-profit-making facilities, that the Consumers' Association has recently called for.

But for those who long for the standards of the Good Food Guide to reign and for both of Nuits St Georges to bring back memories of French autoroutes, the future holds little hope. The Ministry of Transport said that alcohol would still definitely be out, and Mr Egon Ronay, who once, in his battle with Sir Charles Forte over motorway service standards, offered to run such an area for a year, said yesterday that he will definitely not be married for 23 years.

Mrs Webster told the judges



Photograph by David Jones
The nuclear family: Mr. Laurence Berry, his wife and children nestled in the demonstration nuclear fallout shelter they have built at their home in Hassocks, Sussex, to specifications given in the Government's

IRA got Dail money magazine alleges

From Christopher Thomas

to the Official IRA ac to the article.

The magazine presents it regards as new facts in that Mr Charles Haughey, Finance Minister of the late and now Prime Minister, and others were acquit of conspiring to arms.

It also says that Mr Lynch, when Prime Minister, originally decided not to let Mr Haughey or Mr Neil, another minister, acquit the trial, but in the end was forced.

The article prompted live response yesterday from those involved in the Provisionals, or what are now the Provisionals, and the rest went

EEC to draw up rules on sex equality

By Lucy Hodges

The European Economic Community is to draw up a directive on family and parental leave to ensure more equal sharing of household responsibilities by men and women.

It will examine tax and social security systems in all member countries where married women are discouraged from working, a communiqué issued by a joint EEC-Equal Opportunities Commission conference in Manchester said yesterday.

The conference, attended by all EEC countries, was the first of its kind to be held. Lady Lockwood, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said: "The communiqué called for more progress to be made towards common pension age for men and women."

Mr Richard Jeeps, chairman of the Sports Council, made it clear in a statement yesterday that a call by Mr Paul Stephen, a council member, for the tour to be halted represented only his personal view.

Mr Jeeps said the tour had gone ahead against the advice of the Sports Council. "There is little likelihood of the tour being cancelled at this stage, but it is solely a matter for the rugby authorities."

The rugby authorities thought

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Testing fishermen pile of cod eps of ministry

country told reporters that they were receiving about 15p a lb for white fish which was being sold after trimming and gutting in shops at more than £1 a lb.

Fishermen's wives in black staged a burial at sea of boxes of fish. Mrs Sandra Dalton, the wife of a ship's cook, said: "It was our silent tribute to a dying industry."

The demonstrators in London had hoped to put their case to Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. But he was on his way home from Brussels, where some fishermen believed that he had sacrificed their interests in exchange for a deal that would end the "lamb war" with France.

Mr Trevor Smith, former skipper of the Hull trawler Arctic Challenger, said before marching to the ministry: "Joining the Common Market is what has crippled the fishing industry. We are all starting to seek alternative jobs if we can, but Hull is an area of high unemployment."

50 fishermen who the ministry made they had come to put much hope of their government did not expect to improve on the being allocated to industry.

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Mason says fleets

at the quayside

All organizations in the fishing industry had bombarded the ministry with appeals for help. Fishermen were becoming destitute. Fleets were rotting at the quayside and ports were heavily in debt. "The fishing industry will die before Walker [Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food] gets a settlement", he said.

"They need more financial aid, they need a restructuring programme, and tariffs must be raised to check the flood of cheap fish imports."

Apart from third country fish imports, EEC competitors were swamping the market with low-priced fish caught by heavily subsidised and restructured fleets, "most of which have four subsidies and have poached fish from our conservation areas".

Mr Walker, he added, had lost the confidence of the industry. "He had better act before he kills it."

While at Bridlington, Mr Mason discussed the industry's difficulties with Mr Michael Gowen, chief executive of the Scarborough and Bridlington Fish Producers' Organization, and with the skippers of two Bridlington vessels.

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the Hartopp Court at Sutton Coldfield, in which it last May, was element in an heating heater dis- falling on to it is stated in a report published by the report said the virtually continuous discussions on the industry were held the industry was a feared that a would be too late, close and fleets up. The situation for serious since it gave £2m to organizations experimental yages, seen to have been said. "Hull is in the throes of deep sea laid up, and struggling to sur- sury is frustrated

Fines on salmon poachers are reduced

Judge Morgan Hughes, sitting at Welshpool Crown Court, Powys, said that fines totalling £150 imposed on each of three salmon poachers by the Bulth Wells magistrates were excessive. He reduced them to £150 each.

The judge allowed appeals against sentence by Roger Hobbs Simcock, aged 36, of New Row, Howey, Llandrindod Wells, and Harry Philip Edwards, aged 31, and John Alwyn Griffiths, aged 35, both of Llwynypennau, Howey.

Mr Thomas Busby, for the Welsh Water Authority, said it was believed that the fines were the highest imposed for such offences by magistrates in the authority's area. The men had admitted five charges.

The judge said: "The magistrates took the view that the circumstances in which this poaching occurred was a serious matter. But there is no suggestion that this was professional poaching."

"It would be right to impose fines but we consider that these were excessive in this case", he added. "They were excessive and wrong in principle."

COUNTRY

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Training for foster parents sought

By Pat Fealy
Social Services Correspondent

Today's foster parents were caring for "yesterday's unfortunates", Miss Christine Reeves, director of the National Foster Care Association, said yesterday. Yet neither the social workers who arranged fostering placements nor the foster parents received adequate training for the task.

It is a sad fact that there are many more courses available in car maintenance than there are in being a parent". Fostering was now recognized as much more than simply adding somebody else's child to your family. It was a highly skilled, extremely demanding task to take in a child who might be handicapped, emotionally disturbed, adolescent or delinquent.

Miss Reeves was introducing a new education scheme, financed by Barnardo's at a cost of £60,000 over three years, that it is hoped will lead to at

least one social worker or fostering officer in each local authority becoming trained.

They would then become leaders in training social workers and foster parents in learning more about the difficulties of fostering.

The scheme includes two courses, developed from a similar scheme funded in the United States by the Federal Government and tested in 12 areas in the United Kingdom this spring. So far, more than 20 local authorities have shown some interest in the scheme and four of five leaders' courses planned for 1980 have been filled.

The London Borough of Redbridge has appointed Mrs Norma Gregory, a foster parent who took part in the test courses, as a leader for future courses. Mrs Gregory said yesterday that she had assumed before going on her course that fostering children when they were young would mean that

they simply became part of her family.

"But the course made me realize how important it was to enable foster children to discover their own roots and family background, and I had not done that before", she said.

Mrs Gregory fostered two young sisters 14 years ago and subsequently adopted them. Since completing the course, she has deliberately tried to arouse their curiosity about their own parents and passes on information about their own backgrounds to the five other children she fosters.

The training materials produced are being used in Bradford to help to assess potential foster parents. The association hopes that local social services departments will finance training for their own social workers and experienced foster parents and that local further education, charities and workers' educational associations will set up courses.

European plan for heavier lorries attacked

By Our Planning Reporter

The European Commission was accused yesterday of seriously underestimating the likely damage to roads and bridges, and to sewers, gas and water mains, by its proposal to raise weight limits for heavy lorries.

Giving evidence to the European Parliament's transport committee in Brussels on behalf of the European Environmental Bureau, Mr Fionn Holford-Walker said that the cost of the damage would exceed the benefits.

In Britain engineers had estimated that about £900m might have to be spent on strengthening bridges.

The commission is seeking to increase the limit to 44 tonnes. The bureau has suggested a limit of 32.5 tonnes, the maximum allowed at present in Britain.

New court to open

A twenty-fourth court will open at the Central Criminal Court in London on Monday, to deal mainly with bail applications and the fixing of trial dates.

Half bridge completed

The northern half of the Humber Bridge road was completed yesterday. Only five of 12 road sections remain to be fitted on the southern half.

Prostitutes seek aid for jailed madam

By Jacob Ecclesone

An appeal for help in paying the £4,000 fines and legal costs of Mrs Cynthia Payne, who was jailed last month for keeping a brothel in south London, was launched yesterday by the English Collective of Prostitutes.

The collective has also written to Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, appealing for trade union support in its campaign against existing prostitution laws.

It accuses the TUC of having done little or nothing to protect women from the Government's economic cuts, and says that it is involved in a trade dispute over pay and conditions. Fewer women would be forced into prostitution if the TUC had done more about poverty among women, it said.

At

press conference

in London yesterday to mark the publication of a book by five French women prostitutes on the fifth anniversary of the occupation of a Lyons church, which was intended to draw attention to their harassment by the local police. Mrs Selma James, speaking on behalf of the collective, said that the outcry over the jailing of Mrs Payne was the result of several years campaigning for rights.

Reporting that Mrs Payne was referring to "as matter of principle", to the disclosure of the names of her clients at her brothel, "it is the same as you journalists not divulging the names of your informants", Mrs James said she was confident that changes in the law were now very close.

This weekend, she said, prostitutes from Britain, France and the United States would be meeting to discuss the difficulties they faced from laws which made the act of prostitution legal, but surrounded it with other laws which punish prostitutes and their families. Mrs James argued that many women would not be prostitutes if they could earn better wages in other work.

"We are extremely concerned that young people who do not have money of their own will feel that prostitution is the one way open to them to get it," she said.

That view was endorsed by Ulla Peyronnet, one of the French authors, who claimed that her government's failure to make money and jobs available to young people had already led to between 50,000 and 60,000 minors being involved in prostitution in France.

Mrs James said the collective was strongly opposed to legalizing brothels. "We don't want to be nationalized and we don't want assembly-line guards. We want a little free enterprise." Some British local authorities have expressed interest in setting up legalized brothels, and West Germany already has some.

Prostitutes. Our Life, edited by Claude Jaget (Falling Wall Press, 9 Lawford St, Old Market, Bristol BS2 0DH, £3.50).

Man accused of aiding boy to flee

A man aged 31 was granted bail until October 10 at Edinburgh Sheriff court yesterday charged with assisting a boy aged 10 to abscond from a Roman Catholic children's home in Lothian last Sunday.

The man denied that while acting with other persons at present unknown, he knowingly assisted the boy to abscond from Nazareth House, Lasswade, and thereafter harboured and concealed him to prevent his being returned to the home.

Both men were now living in Skegness, Lincolnshire.

Mr Manville's son was fined £50 and his son £30. Each was ordered to pay £30/72 compensation and a £17.25

guard's fees for getting to know a route.

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WEST EUROPE

Fewer than expected greet Pope in Paris

Continued from page 1

His white helicopter, with its blue line flashings, flew up to the Arc de Triomphe and then low down the length of the avenue. It was a gesture that won him applause from the crowd at the landing spot.

The Garde Republicaine was drawn up in full dress and its band played the anthems of the Vatican state and of France.

Then it was time for the Pope to do what he had come to do, greet the people of France. He climbed into the back of the open-topped white lorry that was waiting and with a broad smile turned around, raising his arms in blessing. "Vive le Pape", came from all sides and many people, crushed against the railings, their hands cupped in prayer, were crying.

It became clear this morning that the response in the regions to the visit had been less than anticipated. Many special trains and buses were cancelled and the Place de la Concorde was far from full when the Pope arrived there.

He may not have been surprised. No more than 17 per cent of French Roman Catholics are known to be practising the faith, a fact that lies behind the phrase "a crisis of growth" which the Pope used in his open letter to the French people before his visit.

President Giscard welcomed John-Paul II as being the first Pope to visit France voluntarily for 817 years. (Plus VII in 1804 having been an unwilling guest of Napoleon).

The Pope praised the history and culture of France which had, he said, benefited so many. He praised too the present "spirit of opening" of the country and said that around the world he had detected the help that France was giving.

He then drove in an open car, with Cardinal Martini, Archbishop of Paris, to the cathedral along the Boulevard St Germain and through the Latin Quarter, waving and blessing a rather sparse crowd.

At Notre Dame, while the deep voice of the great bell

The Pope with President Giscard d'Estaing riding down the Champs Elysees in Paris

which has rung out through centuries to mark the joyous and sad events of French history, boomed over the square and the rooftops, the Pope entered the nave in procession behind the chapter of the cathedral for the "Te Deum", loudly cheered by the congregation of ministers, Members of Parliament, academics and officials, including M. Maxime Gremet leading the Communist delegation. The Socialists because of their anti-clerical tradition were not present officially.

But the atmosphere in the cathedral which was barely full, was cold, official, and conspicuously lacking in fervour. This was not the contact with the people that the Pope was looking forward to.

That was to come on the square before the cathedral. A huge podium carpeted in red had been erected in front of the great west door and in the middle of it an altar covered by a white tent-like dais with a papal throne decked in cloth of gold. When the Pope appeared something of the magic of his personality seemed to kindle the assembled multitude. It cheered again sang lustily, and prayed fervently during the Mass.

"Here France stands before my eyes," the Pope said in his homily, "France, mother of saints through so many genera-

tions and centuries. Oh, how much I hope they should all come back in our century, in our generation in relation to its needs and responsibilities."

It was meant, he added, that his meeting with Paris and France should begin in a spot dedicated to Mary. "I ask her that this service should be useful and fruitful for the Church in France, for man, and the world of today."

Outside the Hotel de Ville M. Jacques Chirac, the mayor, said he was happy to welcome the Pope, not only as the last guardian of the faith, but as the Bishop of Rome, the city that was twinned with Paris.

With the people that the Pope was looking forward to.

At Notre Dame, while the deep voice of the great bell

Italian Premier is questioned

From John Earle

Rome, May 30

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, was questioned for more than two hours today by parliament's commission of inquiry which is investigating allegations that he might have aided the flight of an alleged terrorist. Afterwards, Signor Cossiga told journalists that he had a clear conscience.

The affair, which blew up suddenly yesterday, is a potential threat to his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, and is raising the temperature in the campaign for regional and local elections on June 8.

It may also bring a crisis between the head of state and head of government. From Spain, where he is completing a six-day visit, President Sandro Pertini issued a statement saying bluntly that, if the Prime

Minister was not completely cleared by the commission "he should tender his resignation and submit to the judgment of the Constitutional Court".

The commission began its hearings yesterday, after receiving from Turin magistrates material concerning the flight of Signor Marco Donat-Cattin, wanted as an alleged leader of the terrorist group Prima Linea (Front Line). He is the son of Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin, vice-secretary of the Christian Democratic Party and a former minister. Another alleged terrorist now under arrest, Signor Roberto Sandalo, claimed during interrogation that Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin tipped off his son through him in April that he was on the wanted list, thanks to information from the Prime Minister.

Yesterday the commission heard Signor Donat-Cattin and, during the night, Signor Sandalo.

French Cabinet agrees to accept Brussels' proposal

From Ian Murray

Paris, May 30

A special meeting of the French Cabinet this morning agreed to accept the results of the Brussels meeting "on condition that they are accepted integrally by other members of the Community".

The statement after the meeting said that the results obtained at Brussels would allow "the concurrence of the common agricultural policy in satisfactory conditions".

M. Jean-Marie Poirier, the Elysee spokesman, said: "In their entirety the agreements today appear satisfactory and take up again in essence the propositions of President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, which Great Britain did not believe it was able to accept at the time".

The French view is that the Brussels deal will be agreed and that this shows that President Giscard d'Estaing was right in saying that ministerial meetings and not European summits were the proper forum for discussion of this type.

Implicit in the French Cabinet's agreement is the condition

that Britain must not seek further to alter anything contained in the Brussels text. As far as the Cabinet is concerned either Britain accepts exactly what is being offered or France will go ahead with the measures already announced to give French farmers value-added tax repayments equivalent to the 5 per cent agricultural price rise Britain has been blocking.

As far as the measures in the text on milk and beef are concerned the Cabinet's statement says that these are based on no more than "the strict respect of compromise" during the summit of May 5 and 6.

The Gaullists, however, have issued a statement deplored what they term "the European mess up".

The French Government, say the Gaullists, have accepted that the French contributions are henceforth permanent hostages at the beck and call of the British Government. The agreement is more costly than the propositions made at Luxembourg and refused by the British Government. The French contribution will grow by 2,000 million francs (£205.5m) a year.

Implicit in the French Cabinet's agreement is the condition

Leading article, page 13

Walker lamb deal hailed as victory over France

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said in London yesterday that the European Economic Community deal to end the "lamb war" between Britain and France would keep shop prices down in Britain and farm returns up. The difference between the two would be made up from EEC funds in a system that could be worth £100m a year after a four-year transitional period.

Mr Walker's officials celebrated the arrangement as a victory over France. Mr Walker said: "There will be a large and growing benefit to the United Kingdom from this system".

Officials were keen to point out that the lamb deal would be cancelled if Mrs Thatcher rejected the latest offer to cut the British contribution to the Community budget.

They used the possibility of disagreement on the budget as a pretext for not disclosing the impact on shop prices of Mr Walker's acceptance of an average increase of 5 per cent on farm prices and tariffs governed by the common agricultural policy.

He welcomed the lamb deal and called for curbs on supplies from New Zealand.

Full text of EEC compromise solution on budget

Brussels, May 30. — The following is the full text of the proposed compromise solution to Britain's demand for a substantial cut in its net contribution to the European Economic Community, provided by Reuters.

1. The net United Kingdom contribution for 1980 will be calculated on the basis of the present Commission estimate of 1.734m European Units of Account (EUA) (£3.63bn), 1.175m EUA (£1.67bn) with a deduction from this figure. This leaves a United Kingdom contribution of 609m EUA (£864.8m).

2. The net UK contribution for 1981 will be calculated on the basis of the Commission estimate of 2,140 EUA (£3.83bn), namely 15.9 per cent or 121m EUA (£1.71m). The net United Kingdom contribution for

1981 therefore becomes 730m EUA (£1.63bn).

3. The United Kingdom contribution, based on the above calculations, is reduced for 1980 and 1981 by 2.385m (£1.175m plus 1.410m EUA (£3.670m)).

4. If the United Kingdom's actual contributions for 1980 and 1981 are higher than 1.764m and 2,140m (£2.53bn and 5.63bn) respectively, the difference will be split: for the first year 25 per cent will be borne by the United Kingdom and 75 per cent by the other eight member states. For the second year, increase from 730m to 750m will be borne in full by the United Kingdom, from 730m to 850m 50 per cent to be borne by the United Kingdom and 50 per cent by the other member states, above 850m 25 per cent to be borne by the United Kingdom and 75 per cent by the others.

5. Payments over the period 1980-82 should be made by means of the adapted financial mechanism and the supplementary measures proposed by the Commission. The

financial mechanism will continue to function automatically until the end of 1982.

6. The credits are inscribed in the budget for the following year, following the procedure of the financial mechanism. At the request of the United Kingdom the Council can decide each year on a proposal by the Commission to make advances to permit the accelerated implementation of the supplementary measures.

7. For 1982, the Community is pledged to resolve the problem by means of structural changes (Commission mandate). The examination should concern the development of Community policies, without calling into question the common financial responsibility for these policies, which are financed from the Community's own resources, or the basic principles of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Taking account of the situations and interests of all member states, this examination will aim to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable

situations for any of them. If this is not achieved, the Commission will make proposals along the lines of 1980-81 solution and the Council will act accordingly.

8. The Council reaffirms the conclusions adopted by it on February 11, 1980, which included reference to the 1 per cent VAT own resources ceiling.

9. It is important for the future well-being of the Community that day-to-day decisions and policy making should function effectively and this particularly during the period when a review (formal in clause 7) is underway. With this objective in mind all member states undertake to do their best to ensure that Community decisions are taken expeditiously and in particular that decisions on agricultural price fixing are taken in time for the next marketing season.

Note: All conversions in text are at the current rate of \$1.42 to the European Unit of Account (EUA).

OVERSEAS

Zimbabwe asks Britain for more Army instructors to help with assimilation of former guerrillas

From Frederick Cicely
Salisbury, May 30

More British Army instructors have been asked to come to Zimbabwe to help eradicate difficulties being experienced in assimilating members of the Zanla and Zipra guerrilla forces into the national Army. Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, disclosed today.

There were "problems of attitude", Mr Mugabe said.

The guerrillas are based at barracks in Bulawayo and at Bala Bala to the south. Many refuse to follow orders and will not accept retraining. There is also inter-party suspicion.

Mr Mugabe has complained at the slowness of integration in the Army. He told Parliament today: "We have enemies who are working just now against us and unless these enemies cease their operations one cannot become complacent."

In a BBC interview he accused South Africa of training

saboteurs to infiltrate Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said that between 34,000 and 35,000 guerrillas were at assembly camps set up under the Lancaster House agreement. He denied a suggestion that 50 per cent of them were *mujahidin* — young civilian helpers in the war.

Mr Mugabe said that former members of the Rhodesian security forces would be considered for the Government's resettlement and rehabilitation schemes.

Meanwhile, seven members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party appeared in court today at a preliminary hearing on a charge of murdering two people in Salisbury last month.

They were accused of firing on a group of Zanu (PF) supporters at a funeral service. The accused were remanded until next month.

A Patriotic Front official has accused Mr Mugabe's party of destroying unity. Mr Mark

Nziramasanga said Zanu (PF) had organized the demonstration outside Parliament yesterday of 300 black women who called for the disbandment of the police force and the dismissal of Mr Nkomo, the minister responsible for the police.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: Britain has 58 military personnel in Zimbabwe at present. Mr Mugabe first asked the Prime Minister on May 9, on their return from President Tito's funeral.

Major-General F. W. Furdon, director of the Military Assistance Office at the Ministry of Defence, has just left Salisbury where he has been assessing what help the Zimbabwe Army needs.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office sources said last night that Mr Mugabe's request was under consideration and a decision would be reached on the basis of General Furdon's report.

Moscow and Bonn develop trade link

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, May 30

West Germany today to develop trade and cooperation with the Union despite of Afghanistan.

A Soviet-West German joint commission, led by Nikolai Tichinov, the Deputy Soviet Prime and Gero Graf Lambsdorff, West German Economic Minister, drew up a programme of economic cooperation of 1978.

Today's agreement amounts to a declaration rather than an increase in trade, under interest on both a "business as usual" in despite the tense international situation.

In a speech last night Lambsdorff said that present difficult world dialogue between E. West, in which also economic dialogue, should be broken off. On the every opportunity taken to correct the developments.

Nevertheless the Alis invasion weighed heavily on the two-day talks, according to sources in the MIA Economics. Both Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Gero Lambsdorff point their guests that the Soviet Union had been very counterproductive.

The agreement will take two countries in a number such as exploiting as off the Soviet coast, rationing of coal, electricity and of various types of m

Rescuer dolphins is sentenced

Sezebo, Japan, May 30

court here sentenced Capt. an American

to six months

for damaging

dolphins held captive

on Iki Island.

The prosecutor had an eight-month jail sentence

as a serious threat to the Government, particularly since several hundred guerrillas and their leader, known as Andres, were killed in a battle in the Gorongosa national park in November.

The organization is believed to number about 1,000 and is reasonably well armed although it is likely to have difficulty obtaining supplies now.

It is an embarrassing irritation to the Mozambique regime

which prides itself on the stability and unity that have been achieved since independence five years ago. It also means the deployment of large numbers of troops from the overstretched army.

According to Western diplomats in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, the MNR does not constitute a serious threat to the Government, particularly since several hundred guerrillas and their leader, known as Andres, were killed in a battle in the Gorongosa national park in November.

The prosecutor had an eight-month jail sentence

as a serious threat to the Government, particularly since several hundred guerrillas and their leader, known as Andres, were killed in a battle in the Gorongosa national park in November.

The Governor of Iaki province said

attack destroyed seven

in the town, and a

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The official Fars news

said the Iraqis used a

in the border attack

on Iran border

Iran border

Curfew lifted on 60,000 Arabs in West Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

Tel Aviv, May 30

The Israeli military government has lifted the curfew on the 60,000 Arab residents of Hebron, the second largest town on the occupied

rules
of
1' nurse
guilty

May 30.—A nurse was cleared today in a case of murder, stamping with relief in the court. The "Angel" of the Wendell, who ruled the State, provided sufficient evidence to prove that the person caused the death of Vincenzo Frascati, an intensive care unit on March 3.

Mrs. Jane Adams, 26, was found dead in her room, with two types of evidence required for a conviction, one being death and the other caused it.

Death is not the factor of an being involved. She was found dead in her room, with two types of evidence required for a conviction, one being death and the other caused it.

She was found dead in her room, with two types of evidence required for a conviction, one being death and the other caused it.

Refugees fear 100,000 are to be moved back into Kampuchea under Thailand's hard-line policy

From David Wartes
Nong Samet, Thailand, May 30

Fears are growing among Kampuchean refugees and relief agencies that the Thai authorities are planning to move more than 100,000 refugees back across the border into Kampuchea as part of a new hard-line policy.

The Thais have said that they have no such plans but the atmosphere of official frustration at the lack of a solution to the refugee problem could well prompt such a move—with potentially disastrous consequences for those refugees who have not been promised asylum in third countries and for any new refugees created by deteriorating conditions in Kampuchea.

Despite Thai denials the preparations for such a transfer can be seen only a short distance from the Nong Samet camp, home for about 100,000 Khmers including a sizeable force of the Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) militia, where the authorities are building a new road leading into Kampuchea.

The road does not appear to be sufficiently strong to have any military value and, in any case, it is not correctly camouflaged to be serviceable during the rainy season now beginning.

The Thais have indicated their desire to move the camp before and then go back on the idea but the appearance of the road, leading to where any new camp could be sited, has convinced relief agency workers that is what the authorities

have in mind. And with the rains getting under way there could not be a worse time for the transfer.

Should the camp be moved, the relief workers say it would considerably handicap their work and, worse still, expose the refugees to fresh danger inside Kampuchea. Almost certainly some sick refugees would die in the move, which would throw them back into what is likely to be a new wave of refugees caused by a shortage of food in the later months of this year within Kampuchea. It could also expose the civilians to more fighting since the camp's Khmer Serei fighters would be brought closer to their enemies, the Khmer Rouge, not to mention the Vietnamese Army.

Concern has been reinforced by the Thais indicating that they want the big Kao I Dang refugee holding centre a few miles away split into two, and with its population moved east. Kao I Dang, with about 130,000 refugees, is the biggest Khmer city in the world.

One relief agency worker told *The Times*: "We have made representations to the Government about this. We can't endorse such a political decision by the Government with all the suffering and distress that the move will cause, but the Thai Government is a sovereign government and there is nothing we can do about it but carry on doing our work to the best of our ability.

The United Nations observes that is what the authorities' decision is crucial. If it

doesn't come they may decide on a solution which is far more drastic."

The refugees are both an international and a domestic problem for the Thais. On the border they cause a constant security problem in an already tense situation and the special treatment they receive causes resentment among the poorer Thais along the border who are unable to comprehend that the money to run the camps, provide the food and give better health care than many rural Thais have ever had does not come from Bangkok.

Gloomy Bangkok editorials this week have bemoaned the lack of Western interest and low level of representation at the Geneva humanitarian aid meeting which closed on Tuesday and the fact that pledge of financial aid for the refugees did not reach the target set by the United Nations.

The Thai proposal for a neutral zone monitored by the United Nations has not been greeted with much enthusiasm by the world body and Bangkok's best hope remains the proposal for a United Nations peace keeping force which will be discussed by the foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations next month in Kuala Lumpur.

Should that prove a dead end there is a precedent for the relief workers' gloomy talk of drastic solutions—at least once before the Thais have simply taken lorry-loads of refugees across the border and dumped them.

Compromise US budget is defeated by House

From David Cross
Washington, May 30

The final Congressional version of next year's budget, which was laboriously fashioned to try to make it as appealing as possible to liberal Democrats as well as conservative Republicans, fell apart late last night.

An overwhelming majority of 242 votes to 141, the House of Representatives defeated the \$613,000m (about £260,000m) budget, against the advice of most of the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress. The decision was, however, a victory of a sort for President Carter who had urged members of the House to vote against the budget.

The budget was brought before a coalition of conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats. The Republicans argued that total spending was too high and that the budget was not realistically balanced, contrary to the claims of most Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill.

Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, felt that the budget would provide too much money for defence, at the expense of social programmes, like education, welfare and transport. President Carter supported the liberal standpoints in an apparent attempt to win back the support of liberal groups during his reelection campaign.

The defeat of last night's budget resolution means that both houses of Congress will now have to go back to their drawing boards to piece together a more acceptable compromise. This task has, however, already been complicated by another vote in the House of Representatives last night calling on its negotiators to ensure the total allocation for military spending in any new budget remains unchanged at about \$154,000m.

This instruction, which was supported by conservative Republicans, does not go far enough, however, for the military establishment in Washington. Shortly before last night's vote the Joint Chiefs of Staff told a hearing of the armed services sub committee of the House of Representatives that much more should be spent on defence than the Administration and Congress were proposing.

In the aftermath of last night's vote, Mr Robert Glazier, the chairman of the house's budget committee, expressed his frustration at the defeat. "The liberals are unhappy with the budget for one reason, the conservatives for another and God help the American people," he said.

Senator Ernest Hollings, his counterpart in the Senate House, said the recent transfer to other courts of Lahore High Court judges who heard Air Marshal Asghar Khan, the party leader, who did not interrupt the campaign he had ordered against the martial law regime in Pakistan. Mr Kasuri indicated that he and other party leaders would continue to defy the ban on political activity.

Air Marshal Asghar Khan was detained in Karachi yesterday under the newly promulgated Martial Law Order 78 and was under house arrest in Abbottabad. The Air Marshal is under house arrest from October 1973 to April 1974.

Martial Law Order 78 provides for detention without explanation and no recourse to the courts is possible.

Mr Kasuri said General Zia-ul-Haq's action in promulgating the new orders curbing the judiciary, "betrays his words, the people, the country, and the constitution".

He said that the two main points in the Supreme Court judgment justifying martial law on a constitutional petition in 1977 by Begum Bhutto were that the regime would hold elections and that the judiciary would remain intact. The first point had been violated when parliamentary elections were postponed last October and recent martial

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Saturday Review

An hour later the guests stood on the river bank beneath the tulip tree. Mrs Spanners bustled about with cocktail food. Francis passed among them with a glass jug full of gin and vermouth, and Julia with a decanter of sherry. Mrs Anstey remained in her high-backed wicker chair.

Hands were raised against the evening sun, backs were turned on it as it came low across the lawn. Voices chattered, faces smiled. There were a dozen people on the lawn, including the inmates of Swan House and Mrs Spanners. Six cars stood on the cobbles in front of the house. In one of them a forgotten radio whispered, relaying to no-one the everyday adventures of *The Archers*.

Francis was being a waiter tonight. Mrs Anstey thought: obligingly he had lost himself in the role, sustaining the demands of all these people he hardly knew. "Cox's," a man with a tanned face said, going on to praise at length this brand of apple, and then regarded her with Laxton's shortcomings.

Not paying attention, she next watched Mrs Spanners. It was silly that a cocktail party could not be given without her presence. The only real labour there ever was was the washing of glasses, which due to the woman's surreptitious intake of alcohol tended to end up broken. As well as which, she had a way of engaging the guests in quite lengthy conversations, retelling to them the gossip gleaned by her husband in the Three Swallows or mentioning "Princess" Margaret. "Who on earth is that extraordinary woman?" a stranger to the house had once enquired of Mrs Anstey.

Her glance passed from Mrs Spanners' painted face to the unadorned one of Father Lavin. It was a face small and tidy above his clerical attire. The white tip of a handkerchief protruded from the upper pocket of his jacket, his black shoes gleamed. Without straining her eyes to peer at him Mrs Anstey knew all that. For the priest was never different. "Oh yes, yes," she heard him murmur, his soft Cork accent easy to pick out among the other voices. "Yes, I've always rather liked Sweet William."

A girl in a red dress, who had brought a whippet on a lead, laughed and chattered with a woman, whose name Mrs Anstey had once been told but had not managed to retain. Beside them young Father Dawne was tall and long-armed, with a shock of pale hair falling into his eyes. Dr Tameguard was different with his social air turned on.

The voices clashed, fragments of conversation wafting easily to Mrs Anstey, for she had no trouble with deafness. Someone spoke of racing pigeons, enquiring if they were raced for gain, if betting took place. Most certainly they were, another voice replied. Breeding and gambling were an industry the sums involved sizeable. Birds had been known to race from Estepona to Cheltenham, and there were laughter and a joke about a pigeon ever told.

Such gatherings had been familiar to Mrs Anstey ever since she'd come from Anstey's Mill to live in the town. Voices and faces had changed, with the years, but the essence that remained was similar. "No good whatsoever," was another verdict on another brand of apple, and then she noticed that the whippet had strayed from its owner's side and was rooting in a flowerbed. A long-jawed woman was making a point about money, that nowadays it was in the wrong pockets.

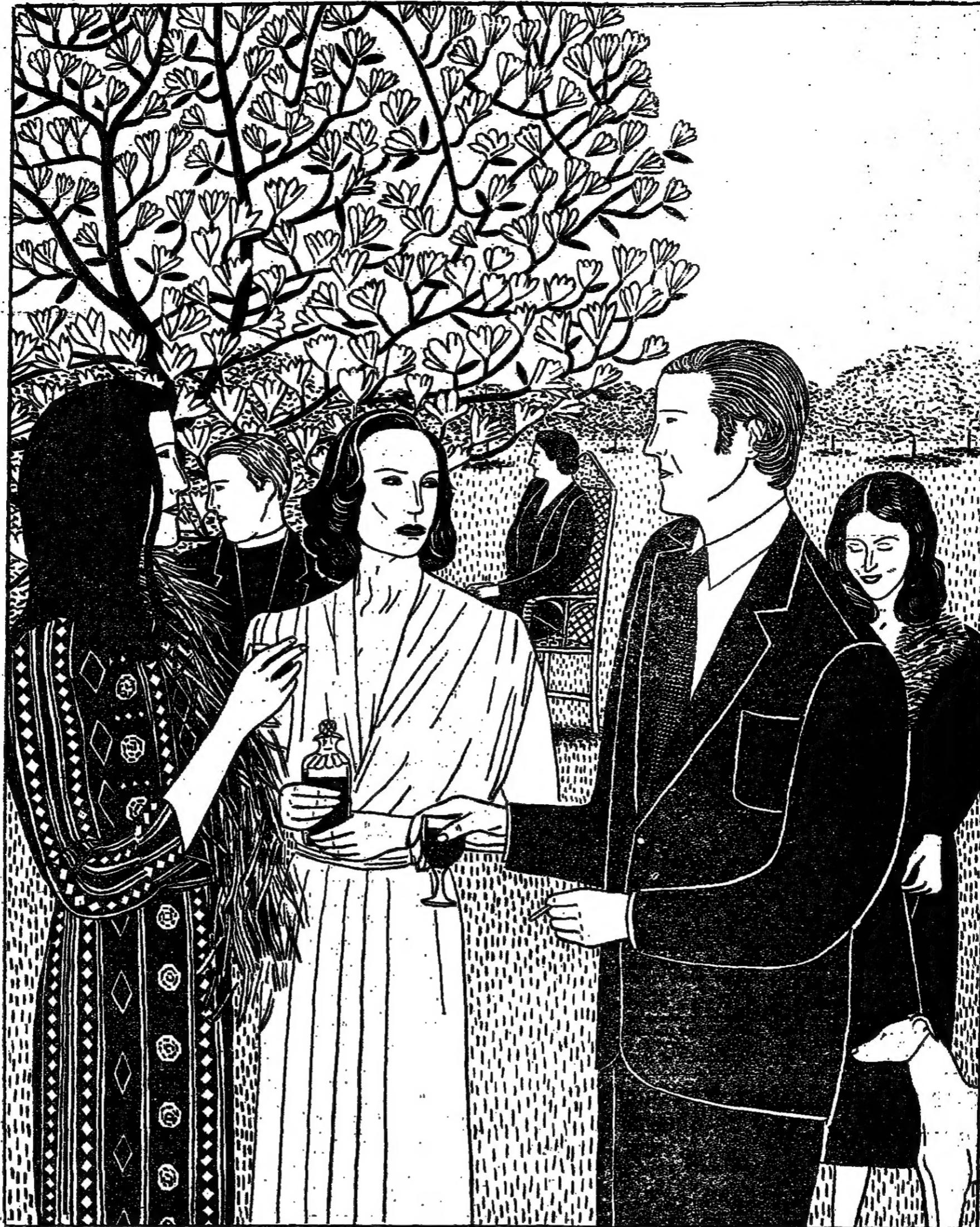
It was the Englishness of everything that hadn't changed. Mrs Anstey reflected, the leisurely standing about of the middle classes in evening sunshine, the Gloucestershire landscape that stretched away on the other side of the river. The owner of the whippet called her dog "Baloney," she seemed to cry, her voice almost lost in the hubbub.

Mrs Spanners was swaying a little now, Julia was hastening to Dr Tameguard and his fat wife. Accepting more cocktail mixture from Francis, Father Lavin inclined his head in a sideways bow. Young Father Dawne was laughing.

Her long association with the Anstey family had caused Mrs Anstey to become used to priests. Her husband had regularly attended the Church of St. Martin with which the Ansteys had connections that were pecuniary as well as religious. At Anstey's Mill there had been different priests in the past, and at Julia's concern there had been nuns. Mrs Anstey had always managed to get on perfectly well with these spiritual people, respecting their views and their beliefs just as she had respected her husband's and still respected her daughter's desire to keep the Ansteys' Catholic tradition going.

It was only that the whole notion of prayer, and of the son of a universal God made man in a miraculous way, seemed more than a little absurd. She thought so now, watching Father Lavin with his cocktail glass, yet conceded that he brought comfort and consolation into lives that needed them. And, personally, she counted him as a friend.

"Beauty of Bath of course," the man beside her said, after which the stream of information about apples ceased. The long-jawed woman came to talk to her, and then the owner of the whippet. Other came too, a youngish couple who lived in



Paul Leah

A Cocktail Party

by William Trevor

someone's gate-lodge, the wife of a man who'd retired from a job in Africa, another man who appeared to be drunk. In the end she was left alone in her wicker chair while Julia and Francis saw the guests through the house and into their motor-cars, and Mrs Spanners clattered among the glasses in the kitchen.

Something worried Mrs Anstey quite suddenly, then, something forgotten, like a fragment from a dream: she couldn't establish what it was. She poked about in her mind, but could only find the same sensation of unease. Had it to do with the gathering on the lawn? Had it been there earlier? Had it possibly to do with the distant sound of Mrs Spanners washing up in the kitchen, an elderly worry about breakages? It made her feel stupid that she could not track down its source. She closed her eyes, searching for it in the house she did not care for.

In spite of its bow-windowed facade, Swan House was always dusky and it seemed to Mrs Anstey as she tried to trace her worry through its rooms that this dimness covered a multitude of sins. The Indian carpet and red-striped wallpaper in the drawing-room were so faded that they needed to be replaced, the springs of a sofa and several armchairs needed attention also. Only a set of Redouté roses, in slender mahogany frames, brought the room to life; like Mrs Anstey's jewellery they had been flitched from the grasp of bairiffs.

The dining-room, low-ceilinged and green, was friendly; the hall was almost dark, its pitchpine staircase marching squarely out of it up to landings that were shadowy also. From the depths of other shadows blurred images appeared in Mrs Anstey's mind: a brown marble paperweight, brass candlesticks from the dining-table, the swan in its niche above the hall door, the portrait of her husband, seeming stern above an ormolu clock on the drawing-room mantelpiece. The swan regularly became dis-

coloured and had to be repainted; her husband had not been stern; appearances were nothing. "We shall be happy here," her husband whispered, leading her through the rooms of the other house, the home of his family since 1548.

"Hello," Julia said, and Mrs Anstey realized she had dropped off. It was darker than it had been, sounds no longer carried from the house.

"How silly of me," she said, straightening to her feet. "Not silly at all, dear." "An extraordinary thing, you know. I thought that dog was called Baloney."

"I think it was."

"Well, isn't that rather strange?"

"Yes, it is."

"Though I suppose it's just as odd to be called Mrs Spanners."

"You say it suits her."

"Oh, it does."

The journey to the house was slow, for after sleeping in the evening air Mrs Anstey had become stiffer than she usually was. Her two sticks paused from time to time while she rested. She could sense Julia resisting an instinct to help her on her way, for Julia knew she disliked it.

"Cheerio then, Mrs Ferndale," Mrs Spanners called from somewhere in the dusk, causing Mrs Anstey to conclude that she'd decided it inadvisable to present herself for closer examination. "Cheerio, Mrs Anstey dear."

her, that the boy she loved would one day seek to entice her into the realms of corruption? How could her imagination stretch so that she heard his voice persuading her to take an interest in the boudoirs that came and went in the *Crowning Glory* Salons?

"Poor Diane," Julia said, causing Mrs Anstey to wonder how her daughter would eventually become involved in the disastrous relationship. Inwardly she frowned, although her face revealed no trace of this. Again she had the feeling that she was being touched by a fragment of a dream, that some instinct of her own was failing to communicate with her. Casting her mind back to the gathering beneath the tulip tree, she remembered the dog that appeared to have been oddly named. Was it something as little as that was upsetting her? From close at hand she heard Francis's voice still retelling the plot of the film. The head of the bony young priest stood out in silhouette against the dwindling light of the French windows. Now, and again, he nodded.

Quite as bad happened in this room she didn't care for. Framed in gilt, the false likeness of the man she'd married was a lie that for more than twenty years had been constantly alive in the room, presiding over everything. Here it was that she had given to Hans and Katherine, the girl's godparents, the gift she had preferred to Hans Andersen and Grimm. Here she had learnt, one Tuesday evening of the death of Roger Fernade in Germany. Nine years later, turning to smile at her from the bow windows, Julia had said she was going to marry Francis Tyte.

"I must go and see things in the kitchen," Julia said now, and for a moment Mrs Anstey sensed that the unease she felt had to do with the person Julia was and always had been: Julia concerned about the boyfriend of her hairdresser. Julia looking after Topsy, Blithe, Julia who could still help being, charitably.

Father Lavin rose and offered her more sherry, which she accepted since she had drunk nothing on the lawn.

"She's happy now," she conversationally said. "Julia."

"Yes, I believe she is."

A priate could not help loving a woman: muzzily she thought it occurred and she wondered if it could possibly have to do with her elusive worry. During all the years she'd watched Father Lavin biding from Julia the affection he felt for her, Mrs Anstey had lived quite securely with the knowledge of it: her sudden agitation was as unlikely to have been caused by it as by Mrs Spanners or the dog on the lawn. "Oh, most remarkable," the voice of Francis Tyte murmured, and immediately her intuition explained itself. Julia should not be worrying this much.

In Mrs Anstey's mind that statement was repeated resounding as a simple fact. Yet only a few hours ago Francis had held out the hosta leaf to her in the garden, and she had thought yet again how pleasant he was to talk to. Charmingly, he had helped with their guests on the lawn. Most important of all, Julia loved him.

"Yes, she's happy now," Father Lavin repeated, when minutes later they were all sitting down to saddle of lamb in the dining-room, while Francis's voice quietly continued, still speaking of the cinema of the past. And there was Julia's voice also, speaking to Father Dawne of something else. An old woman's unfounded fear was of course ridiculous, Mrs Anstey told herself, yet the silly worry continued, appearing to be even sillier when she found herself thinking that Julia was marrying Francis Tyte in much the same way as Diana of the *Crowning Glory* was contemplating such a union with Nevil Clapp.

She didn't know why on earth that suddenly seemed so. Angrily she tried to push it all away, from her, bringing up once more the subject of the strangely named whippet and names in general. Mrs Spanners' and Nevil Clapp's.

Father Lavin explained that the choice of so-baffled a title for a dog was in keeping with the vagaries of the animal's owner, and after that Father Dawne politely asked her how she would manage when Julia and Francis were in Italy on their honeymoon.

"Mrs Spanners has agreed to sleep here," she replied, resuming from stating that the presence of the woman in her house for the greater part of every 24 hours was something she anticipated with dread. "No one could say a thing just that, any more than one could suddenly protest that a man's right should not take place."

"Yes, I'll be perfectly all right," she said instead. "We're lucky she can come."

She forced herself to smile around the table and then listened when the talk turned to the Victorian murder case in which Francis was to play a part. He was to be an underworld gardener, and while he spoke she endeavoured to fill her mind with the scenes he colourfully described. Someone called Constance Kent it was all about, an adolescent girl who had cut a child's throat.

"This extract is taken from *Other People's Worlds* by William Trevor, which will be published on June 19 by The Bodley Head at £5.95."

Records of the month

dit to Covent Garden

Miller, Ricciarelli/Garrett, DG 2740, £22.40

EMI 3370 035, £16.50.

solo: Freni/Pavarotti, Philharmonic Decca D 134 D2

K 134 K22.

Comte Ory, Barbiere, Glyndebourne VII RLS 744 (2 £8.95).

Jerusalem Recital, Orch/Chmura, Decca 76829, £4.99.

Recital National Adier, Decca SXL

Miller has been

over there twenty

at Garden, but on

is the casting gone

DG, for their

this month, have

three principals of

last year ago

and as the Royal

and their Luisa

Mazel. It is a

that the ROH

not engaged lock

mazurka, because

the new

singers specially

the studios. All of

edit to the casting

Gavazov makes

possible support from his three

little of the wicked Wurm and it is highly instructive to compare his dull handling of Cammarano's text with the way his fellow baritones, Renato Bruson, puts meaning into every sentence he has to sing as the old soldier; Miller, in their duet together, Nor am I impressed by Elena Obraztsova's bounding tones as Federica.

"Duchessa tu m'appelli Federica son io." she reminded Rodolfo at their first encounter in the opera, but one understands the tenor's reluctance to address so haughty a lady by her Christian name. It is not an easy role to cast, but I prefer Shirley Verrett's effort on the old Decca issue with Bergonzi.

There the reservations end, although there will be those who find Mazzel's approach to the score too bluff and blustery. He certainly emphasizes the *banda* element of the music, the military strains which look back to *Macbeth* or *Ernani* rather than to the domestic tragedy of the Schiller play that Cammarano used for his libretto. But there is much to admire in Mazzel's energy, in the jauntiness of Luisa's opening aria, the fervour of her duet with Rodolfo and the elevated sentiment of the final trio. It is a stirring, invigorating interpretation in which Mazzel receives all possible support from his three

principals: Domingo, less creamy-toned than Bergonzi in "Quando le sere" but far more impassioned; Ricciarelli, who easily changes the Donizietti delight of her opening number for dark Verdiian melancholy; Bruson, consistently intelligent and secure in his singing. DG's Luisa easily outstrips its earlier rival.

Decca's *Tosca* was recorded a couple of years ago, also in London, and has been available in America for some time. Part of the reason for the delay in distributing it here, I am told, has been repackaging it for the British market. The intervening months have scarcely been used profitably: the box cover is ugly, the essay and synopsis in the accompaniment booklet are unsigned and uncredited, and the worst sin of all, Decca have gone back to the system of automatic coding for each of 20 years ago when the unwise were encouraged to let their LPs crash down on the turntable on top of one another. The practice, though, applies to this pressing only.Fortunately the musical contents are better. Nicola Rescigno is an old hand at this score and for a long time was Callas's favoured *Tosca* conductor, although she never recorded. Puccini's opera with him. His view of the score is leisurely and spacious, with Pavarotti being especially effective at the beginning of Act III, but it is left to Sherrill Milnes's fierce and commanding singing to Scarpia to provide the dramatic thrust the set needs. Milnes recorded the same role on RCA seven years ago and both he and Pavarotti have the art of sounding a decade younger than they really are.Decca's *Tosca*, then, gives a

good deal of pleasure, but it enters a market where the competition is strong and likely to become stronger in a few weeks' time when DG issue "Rossini style" was on this

I'm talking about Jerusalem.

wing memorial to Lipatti

Nino Lipatti, RMV S 749 (4 discs), £12.95.

Music of Chopin, Decca SXL SXC 6922, £5.50.

Symphonic Rhapsody, Ashkenazy, Decca SXL SXC 6926, £5.50.

Grand Duo, D 612/2, Kontarsky, DG 00.

no Quartet in G, Orch. Schoenberg, the Philharmonic/ SXL 198, £5.50.

no Quartet in D, William Quartet, DLSLO 46, £5.50.

String Quartet in G, Allegri Quartet, KZEC 78.

to sentimentalize the Gods love, Lipatti, reissue

ODIYA records

Opera in 4 acts, The stage 1948 recording, Natacha Rostova, Nino Rostova, Chorus conducted by DSB 21-28, 4 records £10.00.

and Chamber Music, published by Cofid's N 569 08902-1 £2.95

Violin Concerto and Chamber Music, Decca CM 44375-3

Symphony No. 6 in E

Moscow Radio produced by Vaygeny D 0457-1, £2.95

music catalogues, 2000 Cross Road, DSO, Tel: 01-734 0782

confirms him not just as a superfine pianist but an artist apart; whose distinction grew from an inner spiritual grace. Bach, Mozart and Chopin emerge as his chief loves in EMI's new, four-disc anthology commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of his tragically early death, though Scarlatti, Liszt, Ravel and last but not least his god-father Enesco (whose third sonata was recorded by Berne Radio way back in 1943) are all briefly but finely represented too.

Nothing more touchingly illustrates his "dedication to the simplicity of truth", as the introductory note puts it, as well as his exceptional technical finesse and control, than the solo pieces by Bach and Mozart on the first disc, and we cannot be grateful enough for going to Geneva to record it all with such loving care in July, 1950 (when Corinthos was temporarily working miracles) just five months before the end. The only later performance included is Mozart's K467 (with splendid Lipatti cadenzas) recorded live under Karajan at the Lucerne Festival in August, 1950. Most of the Chopin dates from 1947-48, when he was on the crest of the wave, the B minor Sonata and the Barcarolle both: the epitome of an age of courtly romance. Nor has anyone ever known better how to float Chopin's melody. Only the finale of the E minor Concerto (conductor, orchestra and venue unknown) sounds less than wholly spontaneous in rubato.

There is more Chopin from Ashkenazy, unique, in his pilgrimage through the complete works, in preferring miscellaneous programmes to collections of pieces in a specific genre. His fifth volume grows from 1840-41, the heyday of the composer's romance with George Sand, with the F minor Fantasie, the A flat, the two Nocturnes of Op 48, its main works. His very leisurely, spacious unfolding of most of this music, especially the central section of the Fantasie, the Nocturnes and the C sharp minor Prelude, Op 45, is redolent of the timelessness of long golden Nohans' summers. Ashkenazy can be enjoyed again alongside André Previn in a cumply devised and brilliantly executed coupling of works from extremities of Rachmaninov's career, the Symphonic Dances (in orchestral dress, always a Previn favourite) and the Russian Rhapsody, written less potently but with great de-

cogitive charm, when the composer was only 17. Neither work is otherwise available in keyboard form, and teamwork could scarcely be bettered in subtleties of balance and colour. Time has mellowed the once pungent, contemporary-oriented Kontarsky brothers into a much more relaxed duo. In Schubert's F minor Fantasy they are even a shade too yielding in lyricism, and a little too myopically concerned with the detailed letter of the text elsewhere. But in the Grand Duo they beat their more seductive rivals, Eschenbach and Frantz, in sustaining the first movement's momentum as well as achieving more animation in the Scherzo.

If Schoenberg had chosen to orchestrate Schubert's Grand Duo he might, perhaps, have been pardoned since the music so strongly suggests symphonic inspiration. But his inflation of Brahms's early G minor Piano Quartet into what he jocularly

described as this composer's fifth symphony is inexcusable, destroying the antithesis of keyboard and string tone from which most of its piquancy derives, and worse still in an over succulent and at times even bombastic Andante and a garish gypsy finale) not honouring Brahms's special sound world. All praise nevertheless to Germany's spirited student training orchestra for their full-blooded assault on this monstrosity.

César Franck's D major Quartet is rich-textured enough often to sound more like an octet. Not otherwise currently available on disc, it is one of the Fitzwilliam String Quartet's projected series rescuing late nineteenth and early twentieth century works "whose fortunes have declined alarmingly in recent years". It would be difficult to imagine more persuasive advocates, now fervent, intense, now intimately ethereal, for Franck's heartfelt swansong, while the recording has the characteristic mellow bloom of the Maltings at Snape.

The Allegri Quartet do not allow themselves as much time as the Quartetto Italiano to explore the disturbing undertones of the first two movements of Schubert's G major Quartet, D887, nor are they as urgent in the finale. But those who found the Italians' 1978 disc too extreme will derive much satisfaction from this more temperate English performance, though it lacks the fill-up offered by the comparably judicious Gabriel Quartet.

Joan Chissell

Stanley Sadie reviews this month's classical and baroque releases on page 10.

A sense of digital perspective

Dvorák: Symphony No. 9, Vienna PO/Kondrashin, Decca SXOL 7510; KXSDC 7510, £5.25.

Bartók: Concerto for Orchestra, Philadelphia Orchestra/Ormandy, RCA RL 13421, £5.49.

Beethoven: Symphony No. 6, Philadelphia Orchestra/Muti, EMI 3854; TC-ASD 3854, £5.40.

Beethoven: Symphony No. 6, Los Angeles PO/Giulini, DG 2531 268, £5.50; 3301 268, £5.25.

Debussy: La mer/Ravel: Mâitre Poya/Rapsodie espagnole, Los Angeles PO/Giulini, DG 2531 264, £5.50; 3301 264, £5.75.

Stravinsky: The Firebird-Suite (1918) Symphony in three movements, Dallas Symphony Orchestra/Eduardo Mata, RL 13458.

Scandinavian Music, Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields/Marsteller, Argus ZRG 677; KRZC 877, £5.25.

Respighi: Antiche danze edarie Nos 1-3, LPO/Lopez-Cobos, Decca SXL 6846; KXSDC 6846, £5.25.

Stockhausen: Inori / Formel, SWF SO/Stockhausen, DG 2707 111 (2 discs), £9.98.

Sounds of Ampleforth, Music from York HAR 801; HAC 801, £3.99.

enthusiasm, however, pales into insignificance beside the whining vulgarity of Eugene Ormandy in the Bartók concerto for orchestra, all need and schmalz. After which it is almost a relief to hear the same Philadelphia Orchestra sounding so innocuous under their new music director, Riccardo Muti, in Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony. Some highlights are replaced by comfortable blends, and one may wonder happily in the company of this performance until one notices that the landscape has lost its central figure. Muti involves himself so little, even when it comes to the storm, that the work loses the essential feeling of a human observer and becomes extraordinarily lifeless.

Günter takes a different view of the piece. In the first two movements he is almost as distant as Muti, but more affectuated in his phrasing.

Then with the passos' merry-making he suddenly launches himself into the dance.

The storm is global, catastrophic, and the finale effectively re-captures the tranquillity of the start while retaining a strongly personal viewpoint. This unifies a performance which might have seemed too divided to make sense.

Their disc of French music together is, of course, even more of a showpiece, and a less happy enterprise. *La mer* is altogether ill conceived, especially when Giulini stirs it into a thick melodic soup or races off in a dance rhythm. Ravel suits him better, and through the *Rapsodie espagnole* becomes a bit smoochy at times. The *Ma mère l'Oye* suite is a perfect box of crystallized fruits.There is a great deal more of the same, Italian-style, in Respighi's three sets of *Antiche danze edarie* as recorded by Jesus Lopez-Cobos and the London Philharmonic. With so much refined third-rate Renaissance music now available, I cannot imagine why anyone should want Respighi's glamourizing of ancient, thickening nothing of making a switch in the slow movement, for instance, from swaying cellos to chirpy flute.

His sins of confused

a nice mix of the sentimental (Grieg and Sibelius), the urbane (Dag Wieren's *Serenade*) and the peculiar (Nielsen).

Returning to more serious matters, the new recording of Shostakovich's fifth symphony may gain a double irony if one takes the view, as I do, that this "creative reply to just criticism" was entirely hollow and bitter, for here the USSR Symphony Orchestra under Vsevily Svetlanov play every note as it was urgently for real. They storm at the chimneys; they ache with emotion; and yet they succeed in bringing the music's disbelief in itself searingly to the surface. This is far and away the most full-blooded performance of the work I have heard, and unexpectedly the most truthful.

Stockhausen's 70-minute *Inori*

being an immense meditation

on a melody of the kind he has

used in all his works of the last

decade. Progressively the work

gathers to itself a richness in

rhythmic dynamic levels, melody,

harmony and polyphony, which

means that the first two parts,

lasting for almost half an hour,

are stranded on a continuous G

before any melodic extension

can begin. It might be best,

therefore, for listeners to start

with melody and harmony on

the second side, and so to

acquaint themselves with the often distinctly Messiaen-like riches that come after the long, stark dawn. The early *Inori* is aptly included on the fourth side, for now it sounds like an astonishing forerunner of things to come two decades later. But it is *Inori* that is the masterpiece, even if one does miss the praying mime whose gestures should ride the orchestral sound.

However, if Stockhausen's

pan-religious attitudes are not

to your taste, let me suggest

Sounds of Ampleforth, with

monks and boys in a programme

that includes plainsong, Liszt

and ecumenical generosity,

Bach.

Paul Griffiths

A Matchless Partnership Sir Georg Solti/Chicago Symphony

Kyung-Wha Chung

conducts a strongly idiomatic performance of

Dvořák's Symphony No. 9

From the New World' with the Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Kirill Kondrashin

SXL 7510/KXSDC 7510=

Bruckner's Symphony No. 6

The first of a complete Bruckner

Symphonies series with Sir Georg and this virtuoso orchestra.

SXL 6946/KXSDC 6946=

There may be no more sonically sumptuous instrument in the world for such music as the Chicago orchestra's *Chicago Tribune*.

Solti conducts 'Parsifal' at Covent Garden! June 16, 20, & 25

Sir Georg conducts on the great Decca

recording of 'Parsifal' with a superb cast

and the Vienna Philharmonic - SET 550-4

harmonia mundi records

BBC FIRST CHOICE

HANDEL - CONCERTO GROSSI Op. 6 Nos. 1-12 Coliseum Aureum (3 record boxed) £12.50

POPULAR ENGLISH TUNES

A charming presentation of 16th-18th century street and court tunes by the Broadside Band on period instruments. £12.50

2' records boxed £12.50

PERSONAL CHOICE



plays a peasant girl who catches a prince's eye
—Italian Style (BBC 2, 2.45)

see the BBC repeating Telford's Change (BBC 1, 11.45) to be a much better series than it might on an outline of the idea. An international banker had enough of airports and hotels and asks to be garrison of his bank's Dover branch. Virtually life objects to this, particularly his wife, who is going to London. Nevertheless, this hero of ours is guns, and the series follows the developments of life and relationships. A notable feature of the played realism, and another plus is the fine Barkworth, Hannah Gordon and playing their along. The storyline seems to be subject to a of padding in places, but this is only a minor otherwise splendid series.

Month, it is Dance Month on BBC 2. The underway this evening with the London Festival of La Sylphide, the story of the sylph who is a Scottish farmer. This is a new production by and it has already won the ballet award presented Evening Standard. Dance of a different kind, but, can be seen in Broadway Melody of 1940, the BBC 2 at 11.45, which stars Fred Astaire and

farewell this evening to the inimitable Charles (ITV 10.40), but I don't suppose it will be very a definite back. The best thing I can say about it never failed to send me to bed feeling upholder is a master of Glasgow pooh and he nies with that off-hand dryness that only a Scot characters are drawn with great impressionistic hole is an hour of uninterrupted pleasure (give or commercial breaks, naturally). I shall miss the

PERSONAL CHOICE



and Helen Shaver play the Chaps, a modern in Married (BBC 1, 10.00)

singer Victoria Wood displays all her talents Nearly A Happy Ending (ITV 9.30). She wrote musical play which follows the fortunes of the toast of the local slimming club and sets out, her target weight, to find some male company, to lose its appeal somewhat when the men she end up with seem to find the subject of slimming irritating. Victoria Wood, who slimmed into her role, won three important awards for her first play, was televised last August.

is sometimes regarded as a rather lowly form of art that leaves the person who writes a line of her and her famous parents? Robert Robinson The Epsom Programme (BBC 2, 9.55). He is helped Lewis, who has just published a "literary life" Nigel Nicolson whose Portrait of a Marriage, Frank about the lives of his parents, Harold Vita Sackville West; and Colin Middleton Murry, his father, John, as something of a tyrant in his Clapping. Mather (BBC 1, 10.35) looks behind this week's tiring the apparently ailing British steel industry, new boss, Ian MacGregor, says more jobs if steelmaking is to show a profit. The programme at Shotton, in Clwyd, a community for is been the lifeline.

ined the phrase "radical chic"? Who described icons as "the Mc Generation"? The answer is at shrewd and witty observer of American society has done much to shape the perceptions, and rejudges of Europeans about Americans. In The how (ITV 10.45), Wolfe presents a filmed essay arts and asks why they are so markedly

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 am Open University: Diffraction in Action; 7.40 The Greek Liturgy; 8.05 Low Pay. Close-down at 5.30.

9.00 The Banana Splits.

9.30 The Adventure Game: Test Drive, space-age style for Liza Goddard, Michael Rodd and Stephen Cox.

10.18 Feeling Great with Roy Castle.

10.29 Zorro: The Practical Joke.

11.10 Mickey Mouse Club.

11.30 Watch Your Step: Carry On-type 1960 comedy film with Kenneth Connor, Spike Milligan, Steve Sill, June and Eddie Jacques all set over a torpedo with the unfortunate habit of coming back to where it's fired from.

12.57 pm Weather.

1.00 Grandstand: The line-up is:

BBC 2

2.45 pm Cinderella—Italian Style: 1957 romantic comedy of a type much in vogue at the time. Omar Sharif plays the prince who plans to destroy convention and marry beneath his station. Sophia Loren is the lady in question.

4.25 Horizon: Mr. Ludwig's Tropical Dreamland: The Swindon Rifle and Pistol Club present just a chunk of Metal.

5.50 The Rugby League Year: Highlights of the past season.

London Weekend

8.40 am Sesame Street.

9.40 Fangface: The Invisible Alien Mix-up. The boy who can turn into a wolf.

10.05 Superman: The Bully of the Gulch. Bami Pow! Zap!

10.21 Fun Factor: New series that seems to be ITV's answer to Multi-coloured Swapshop.

12.30 pm World of Sport: The line-up: 12.35 Motor racing and ice hockey; 1.15 News; 1.30 ITV Seven—racing from Kempton (1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00) and Ayr (2.15, 2.45); 3.10 Darts; 4.00 Weather.

5.15 Doctors and Nurses: The Prime Minister (r).

5.30 Happy Days: Burlesque.

6.00 Bugs Abot's Madhouse: Last of the series.

6.30 Chips: Off Road. Highway patrolmen Jon and Fonsi get involved in a dodgy desert race.

7.30 Mixed Blessings: Practice

Richard Johnson stars in Tales of the Unexpected (ITV, 9.45).

FILMS ON TV

Cinderella—Italian Style (this afternoon, BBC 2, 2.45) marked a delightful interlude in the otherwise heavyweight career of its director Francesco Rosi. A fairy tale in the best of good faith, he has Sophie, a princess demoted to scullery maid. Omar Sharif as Prince Charming, the gracious Dolores Rio as Queen Mother, and a variety of villains, oddities, witches and a flying mouse. Tonight's Film Intermission (9.35) is Carlos Saura's Cris Cuervos: a rather enigmatic view of family life under Franco seen through the eyes of an innocently homicidal child played by Ana Toret. The lake-eyed infant beauty from Spirit

of the Rehearsal (Later (BBC 2, 11.45) there is high hell with Broadway Melody of 1940—the one with Cole Porter songs.

Tomorrow in honour of the BBC's Dance Month, BBC 2 is showing Tales of Beatrix Potter (6.45), with the Royal Ballet choreographed by Frederick Ashton (himself playing Mrs Tiggy-Winkle) and elegantly disguised as a princess.

11.10 The Quiet Man (BBC 1, 1.35), the most shamelessly rumbustious Irish of John Ford's films, with John Wayne in search of an Irish wife; Don't.., judge the Australian

cinema by The Rollicking Adventures of Elsa Fraser (Monday, BBC 1, 9.25). Tim Bursill's ill-judged costume piece, aiming with its star Trevor Howard and Simon Callow for a bit of intergalactic mayhem, assault on a Queen (Wednesday, BBC 1, 4.45), is a flat comedy about hijacking the Queen Mary, for the most devoted Sinatra fans only. The Abduction (Wednesday, BBC 2, 9.00), despite Peter Finch's and Elizabeth Taylor's superb acting, is rather what happened after Garbo sailed away at the end of Queen Christina. On Friday at 9.25, BBC 1 does its commemorative duty, after a fashion, by showing D-Day, the Sixth of June.

Makes Perfect. It's quite funny, really.

8.00 Stars in Action: The Hired Hand. Three saddle-clad head for the golden promise of 1886 California in this 1971 movie starring Peter Fonda and Warren Oates.

9.45 Tales of the Unexpected: Richard Johnson in Back for Christmas, the story of a doctor who plans the perfect murder.

10.15 News and Weather.

10.44 Charlie's Angels: The couples are Nicky, Virachai and Charlie. Barbara, Phil Bernhard and Cliff Lazear.

11.10 am The Practice: Molly causes a sensation by applying for another job.

12.40 Close with Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

11.20 Saturday Night at the Min: Guest interviewer is Maurice Lipman, who stars in the ITV comedy series Azony. Chief guest Michael Bentine.

12.15 am Weather.

Regions

ABC 1: VARIATIONS: Wales: 8.20 Sports News; Wales: 12.15 am Sport, weather, news and weather for Northern Ireland; 12.15 am News and weather for Scotland, C.12. Northern Ireland: 12.15 am News and weather for Northern Ireland; 12.15 am Weather.

8.00 News.

8.10 Sport on 4.

8.45 Today's Papers.

8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.

8.55 Your Farm.

2.40 Today's Papers.

2.45 Your Faithfully.

2.50 It's A Bargain.

3.00 News.

3.10 Sport on 4.

3.45 Today's Papers.

3.50 Yesterday in Parliament.

3.55 Talking Politics.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 Pick of the Week.

11.35 International Assignment.

12.00 News.

12.15 am Weather.

1.00 News.

1.10 Any Questions?

2.00 News.

2.05 Wildlife.

2.35 What's On 3.

3.00 You and What You Eat (5).

3.35 Week Ending.

3.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.15 Desert Island Discs.

6.30 Stop the Week.

7.35 Baker's Dozen.

8.00 Play: The Birthdays.

8.15 Diversion: records.

9.00 News.

9.15 Diversion: records.

10.00 News.

10.15 The Snow Shall Be Their Windlass Sheet.

11.15 The Lighten Our Darkness.

11.35 The Magic of Music.

12.00 News.

12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF

6.55 am Regional news, weather.

7.55 am Regional news, weather.

8.00 am Open Forum: Patterns of Random Samples: Novel Projects—A Critical Appraisal: Legislation to Control Pollution.

11.00 am Open University: The

12.00-12.12 Open University: The

12.15 pm Weather.

by David Robinson

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping Forecast.

6.32 News.

6.32 Farming Today.

6.50 Your Faithfully.

7.00 News.

7.10 Your Farm.

2.40 Today's Papers.

2.45 Your Faithfully.

2.50 It's A Bargain.

3.00 News.

3.10 Sport on 4.

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3.00 pm News.

3.15 pm Weather.

4.00 pm News.

4.15 pm Weather.

5.00 pm News.

5.15 pm Weather.

6.00 pm News.

6.15 pm Weather.

7.00 pm News.

7.15 pm Weather.

Clive Barnes/Guanajuato Notebook

The Mexico way with a festival

International, which has just eighth year, is one of the most secrets of the festival circuits. The more curious from the far and modest Spoleto festival, it is the soul of its type, to Edinburgh's, different climate are peridious drink-be found in all

bility has been. Difficulty of the Guanajuato miles from Mexico use of the mountains there is no rail. (There is a about an hour into the center of Mexico City, and journey is not are apparently is tired limbous are exertions. It is a joy. An eclectically preserved colonial Mexico

with many buildings dating back to the seventeenth century. It also has some splendid hotels.

In addition to such tourist facilities, a festival obviously needs theatres and halls. Here too Guanajuato is well-placed. There are two good theatres—one of them remarkable—and concerts are given in the fantastically Church of La Compania, built in 1747 and next to the university—one of Mexico's most famous. There are various other facilities.

By next year a large new modern theatre will be completed but at present the major house is the almost indescribable Teatro Juarez which opened, after 30 years a building, in 1903. It is one of those fantastically ornate houses you seem to find only in South America. There is a divine madonna to it. It has a grand Paladian facade—the nine muses have been cut down to eight for the virtue of economy—and inside, the auditorium, decorated from tip to toe, is designed on the lines of a Moorish temple. The curtain shows a picture of Constantinople. The stage is deep, a trifle narrow,

Bridge

That Italian convention

national meanings are to artificial are employed at though they have at rubber bridge, to look further. One Club which a life by the Schenken or the first popularized room.

Two Clubs based five tricks in the universally employable because it is having a special shot to it, and duration may be employment of an Diamonds to destroying three-suited in the special nally attached n been eroded. are invited to artificial One Diamond is not used and slightly stronger than the One Club. The only that it was used, by the they discovered complicated for s and gave them in an ascertaining sport which provide. It was only after had a potential and that he ob- value from the of bids.

of the system was of the "Big" had a choice of rebids after his given negative to Heart to show Spade showed th 20 or more. One No Trump is opener to show No minimum to game, but depended on by the responder. One Heart (negative over opened in partner's suit) p showed a few with a small man, a fourth step in the suit of card strength, as abandoned be- too artificial and a deal in which

Gardening

Dwarfs to cultivate

introduced this own most impressive Chelsea Flower dwarf Calendula. Grown in pots about a foot high double flowers in shades of yellow and may be sown outdoors in the autumn in growing a batch the idea of bringing doors to make a sort of will not be happy to spend a in the more con- of the green-

in rather deplored is present obes- vanness. The reason because gardens must be small. Plants are all right grown in good fer- and copiously bed—but conditions the seedsmen in bounds and in the of the Royal Society's garden if they are grown fertile soil and not quately they turn out underseeded un- tle runs. There is a place for rarer varieties of.

The intermediate Mayflowering on is than the tallities that flower through June and ing.

too the compact Myosotis Blue example; also the stems around 4 ft need very little care. There are several ms of delphinium iv raise from seed. Blue Poinsettias in shades of blue, mauve which is only about and Connecticut tile taller and also mixture of colours, while I quite like f. delphiniums 1

never really cared for the dwarf lupins which are only two to two and a half feet high, I suppose that as ordinary lupins at say 3 to 4 ft high usually need no support there is not the same reason for growing them as for the dwarf or semi-dwarf delphiniums.

Now is the time to sow all these plants also wallflowers, foxgloves and sweet williams to bloom next year. Incidentally, the dwarf sweet williams are very attractive, also the ordinary varieties besides. Flowering in June when there is often a full sun and summer flowers, are very good cut flowers and last well in water.

The plants that have been most admired in our garden this year are the F1 hybrid pansies Imperial Blue and Imperial Orange, Azure Blue and Golden Champion. They began to give us the odd flower in November from a sowing made about this time last year and carried on with a few flowers all winter until in the past two months they have given us a splendid show of colour.

Last year they went on flowering for months. If they become a little straggly and they produce new growths and flowers but they do not like to be pinched too hard. I think these pansies are among the best introductions in recent years and there are other colours, such as Indian Boy red with a dark centre and the Majestic Giant. Mixed all early flowering and vigorous with large flowers.

JOBS FOR JUNE

One often reads that June is supposed to be a month when you can loaf about in a deck chair and admire the results of your garden labours. How this misconception arose I have no idea. The only garden you sit back and enjoy with a clear conscience is someone else's.

Now the weather has warmed up, selective lawn weeding and other systematic weedkilling

Roy Hay

such as Tumbleweed and Weed will work more quickly because the chemicals, absorbed through the plant roots, will move quickly in warm weather. One should really try now to control lawn weeds, especially clover which seems to enjoy dry weather, because they rob the grass of food and moisture.

It looks as if we must be prepared for water restrictions in many areas. I suggested two weeks ago the plants to which we should give water priority but I did not mention the lawn. When water is scarce, forget the lawn; grass is very drought resistant and brown as it may become, it will green again in a couple of weeks when the rains come.

Do not be in too much of a hurry to plant out sweet corn, marrows, tomatoes and outdoor cucumbers. Last year sweet corn was almost a complete failure everywhere because of a series of cold nights in early June. A reader told me he sown some seeds on moist blotting paper in his airing cupboard and sowed them on June 15. These plants gave an excellent crop, whereas those he had raised under glass and planted out at the end of May were a complete failure.

I am going to keep some of my plants in a cold frame at least until June 10 and others I will plant under cloches.

Daffodil foliage may be cut down soon—if it is cut six weeks after flowering no damage results in the bulbs according to trials conducted at Wisley.

Pick off dead heads of rhododendrons, azaleas and lilies if you can reach them.

Continue to stake and tie plants that need support—this should always be a priority "do it now" job because a sudden heavy shower can do a lot of damage—plants are beaten down and are difficult to get upright again.

Roy Hay

yet still of proper opera proportions. The pit can take only about 50 musicians.

Now the festival itself. The programming seems to be superior in quality but lacks a lot in sheer adventure. This year is included, for example, the New York City Opera, Alvin Nikolai's Dance Company, Leipzig's Gewandhaus Orchestra, the Royal Barbican Theatre, the National Ballet of Canada, and soloists ranging from Claudio Arrau and Alexis Weissenberg, plus an open-air concert by Ray Charles.

If you want a week or so of cultural entertainment in extravagantly exotic surroundings this is fine. If you want to get something you cannot find in Paris, London or New York, you will probably be unlucky. That is something the festival intends, it says, to change. This year, however, the only downright novelty was the dance programme, called *The Romantic Era*, produced by an American impresario, Joseph Wishy, and primarily staged by Anton Dolin.

The idea is simplicity itself and is intended to travel around the world. It probably will. All

old devotees of London Festival will recall those early all-star casts in Dolin's staging of *The Pas de Quatre*. Incidentally, Dolin agrees with me that the best-ever cast was that at the old Stoll Theatre in 1950, consisting of Alicia Markova, Alexandra Danilova, Tatiana Riabouchinska and Natalie Krassovska.

For this festival Dolin and Wishy took Alicia Alonso, Carla Fracci, Giselle Thesmar and Eva Evdokimova. But—and this is the twist—all the ladies were provided with consorts respectively, and in one of two cases respectively, Jorge Esquivel, James Urbain, Michael Denard and Peter Schaufuss. For this impressive line-up Dolin arranged a sort of *Delice* in which each couple offered an excuse-mé-dance in sequence of a sequentially planned adagio from *Giselle*.

Then the men got their chance to glitter in Dolin's own virtuoso warhorse, mounted here by John Gilpin, of *Variorum's Four*, which is hardly the purest example of romantic ballet yet is undeniably fine.

With the next section each couple danced a reconstructed romantic *pas de deux*, which ranged from the scholastic care of Pierre Lacotte's *Nathalie*, the Swiss *Milkmaid*, to the rough-hewn attempt at authenticity provided by Alberto Mendes in a *pas de deux* from *Robert le Diable*. Then the ladies danced the *pas de quatre*.

The dancing was competitive without being mean and flamboyant without being vulgar. In fact it had a great deal of genuine style and, as perhaps a serious reflection on what seems the somewhat haphazard rehearsal patterns of the performance—when one of the world's most renowned pianists embraces you in the central square and implores you not to attend his imminent concert because he has not yet met his piano let alone his orchestra; you sense a certain uncertainty in festival procedure—the second was markedly better than the first.

Yet this discreetly tasteful romantic extravaganza, is obviously going to be a festival winner across the board—it may well be coming to New York in an ordinary run.

Chess

Eccentric masters

When I was young I had a friend with whom I shared two great passions: for chess and for music. We devoted many weekends to the mutual joys of these enthusiasms. One frequently recurring topic was a comparison between the great masters of chess and music that took the form of calling Alekhine the Mozart of chess and Beethoven the Lester of music. We had some trouble with Philidor, I remember, since to say for example that he was the J. S. Bach of the chess-world would clash with the fact that Philidor was a leading composer of his time.

Then too we were greatly at variance when dealing with Capablanca since my friend was first in the declaration that the Cuban genius was the Sibelius of the chess-world. I could see little or no resemblance and indeed the chief reason for this unlikely comparison was that my friend knew I admired Capablanca's play greatly and since his favourite composer was Sibelius this strange coupling was in deference to my judgment of Capablanca.

Looking back on it now I think I would have joined Capablanca with Joseph Haydn and really I would have coupled Schubert with Keres since the one composed and the other played from the heart.

At the other table the American South clung to the old-fashioned strength-showing response, based in this instance on a four-card suit, and it kept the partners out of trouble.

North's second bid of Three Clubs instead of a natural raise of Three No trumps proved fatal, for East led his single trump club and obtained a ruff. South's bid of Two No trumps at this time was a forcing response which the Italian laws abandoned in favour of an encouraging Two No trumps on a weaker hand—say, 11/12 points in a situation where some advantage was likely if the hand were played from the responder's seat.

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Then too that great master of the paradox in chess, Savielly Tartakower, was obviously the complete equivalent of Stravinsky. Wit was of their very essence and they were witty both in their actions and in their words. Of the many attractive epigrams emanating from Tartakower, the three that I quote in my life of him in my Encyclopedia are typical: "The mistakes are all there, just waiting to be made; only a strong player knows how weakly he plays; and, the player who wins is the one who makes the mistake before the last".

As for paradox his whole life was one vast paradox. He fought with gallantry for Austria against the Allies in the First World War and with no less gallantry for the Allies against Germany in the Second World War.

He played for Poland in the earlier Olympics, or international team tournaments as they were known more correctly in those days. During the 1935 event at Warsaw I suggested to him that we should take one of the droshkys that so picturesquely piled for hire in the Polish capital. Once in the droshky I asked him to tell the driver where to take us, to which he replied that he could not do so since he spoke no Polish!

In fact, all the leading Polish players of that period seemed to me to be colourful eccentrics. Some, like Alchim Rubinstein and the two Fydryns, extended their eccentricity through their partitions to madness. One of the Fydryns, "ginger" Frydman, appeared to have fits of insanity and the other was

Przepiorka (pronounce it *Przepiorka*) was also the hero of a delightful incident at the Liege tournament of 1930. Upon his winning a fine game, the Aron Nimzowitsch came up to him and congratulated him warmly on his play. "Thank you, grandmaster", said David, but why have you not spoken to me till now?" The reply was "I always thought you were a disciple of Tarczach's". The implication was that he had seen him play such fine modern chess that he knew that David could not have been a follower of Tarczach's.

I have looked through the games played by Przepiorka at Liege and have come to the conclusion that it must have been the following one that allowed Nimzowitsch to address himself to Przepiorka.

White: H. Weenink. Black: D. Przepiorka. French Defence.

1. P-K4 N-KB3 2. S-B5 Q-B5 3. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. P-K5 N-B3 5. P-Q5 P-Q5 6. P-K6 N-Q2 7. P-K7 N-KB3

Too slow; better was the immediate development of the Bishop by B-Q3.

11. P-B4 P-Q4 12. Q-Q2 13. N-K2

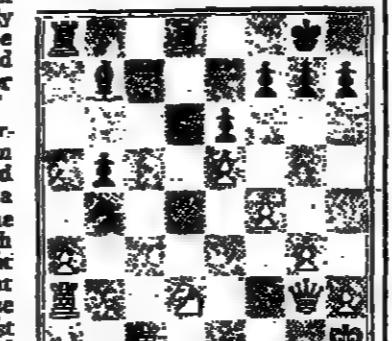
Allowing Black the opportunity of an immediate counter-thrust on the Q wing. The preventative measure of 13. K-R1 would have avoided Black's vigorous reply.

13. N-B5 14. Q-Q2 Q-KB3 15. P-Q4 P-Q4 16. P-K5 P-Q5 17. P-K6 N-Q2

White's over-passive play yields the initiative to Black. P-B4 at once was correct.

18. P-Q4 P-Q4 19. P-Q5 P-Q5 20. P-Q6 P-Q6 21. P-Q7 P-Q7 22. P-Q8 P-Q8

Position after 24 ..., N-N5



A beautiful surprise move that destroys White's game. 25. Sg5 N-B3 26. P-Q4 N-B5 27. N-Q4 P-Q4 28. Q-Q5 P-Q5 29. N-Q4 P-Q4 30. N-Q5 P-Q5 31. N-Q6 P-Q5 32. N-Q7 P-Q5 33. N-Q8 P-Q5 34. N-Q9 P-Q5 35. N-Q10 P-Q5 36. N-Q11 P-Q5 37. N-Q12 P-Q5 38. N-Q13 P-Q5 39. N-Q14 P-Q5 40. N-Q15 P-Q5 41. N-Q16 P-Q5 42. N-Q17 P-Q5 43. N-Q18 P-Q5 44. N-Q19 P-Q5 45. N-Q20 P-Q5 46. N-Q21 P-Q5 47. N-Q22 P-Q5 48. N-Q23 P-Q5 49. N-Q24 P-Q5 50. N-Q25 P-Q5 51. N-Q26 P-Q5 52. N-Q27 P-Q5 53. N-Q28 P-Q5 54. N-Q29 P-Q5 55. N-Q30 P-Q5 56. N-Q31 P-Q5 57. N-Q32 P-Q5 58. N-Q33 P-Q5 59. N-Q34 P-Q5 60. N-Q35 P-Q5 61. N-Q36 P-Q5 62. N-Q37 P-Q5 63. N-Q38 P-Q5 64. N-Q39 P-Q5 65. N-Q40 P-Q5 66. N-Q41 P-Q5 67. N-Q42 P-Q5 68. N-Q43 P-Q5 69. N-Q44 P-Q5 70. N-Q45 P-Q5 71. N-Q46 P-Q5 72. N-Q47 P-Q5 73. N-Q48 P-Q5 74. N-Q49 P-Q5 75. N-Q50 P-Q5 76. N-Q51 P-Q5 77. N-Q52 P-Q5 78. N-Q53 P-Q5 79. N-Q54 P-Q5 80. N-Q55 P-Q5 81. N-Q56 P-Q5 82. N-Q57 P-Q5 83. N-Q58 P-Q5 84. N-Q59 P-Q5 85. N-Q60 P-Q5 86. N-Q61 P-Q5 87. N-Q62 P-Q5 88. N-Q63 P-Q5 89. N-Q64 P-Q5 90. N-Q65 P-Q5 91. N-Q66 P-Q5 92. N-Q67 P-Q5 93. N-Q68 P-Q5 94. N-Q69 P-Q5 95. N-Q70 P-Q5 96. N-Q71 P-Q5 97. N-Q72 P-Q5 98. N-Q73 P-Q5 99. N-Q74 P-Q5 100. N-Q75 P-Q5 101. N-Q76 P-Q5 102. N-Q77 P-Q5 103. N-Q78 P-Q5 104. N-Q79 P-Q5 105. N-Q80 P-Q5 106. N-Q81 P-Q5 107. N-Q82 P-Q5 108. N-Q83 P-Q5 109. N-Q84 P-Q5 110. N-Q85 P-Q5 111. N-Q86 P-Q5 112. N-Q87 P-Q5 113. N-Q88 P-Q5 114. N-Q89 P-Q5 115. N-Q90 P-Q5 116. N-Q91 P-Q5 117. N-Q92 P-Q5 118. N-Q93 P-Q5 119. N-Q94 P-Q5 120. N-Q95 P-Q5 121. N-Q96 P-Q5 122. N-Q97 P-Q5 123. N-Q98 P-Q5 124. N-Q99 P-Q5 125. N-Q100 P-Q5 126. N-Q101 P-Q5 127. N-Q102 P-Q5 128. N-Q103 P-Q5 129. N-Q104 P-Q5 130. N-Q105 P-Q5 131. N-Q106 P-Q5 132. N-Q107 P-Q5 133. N-Q108 P-Q5 134. N-Q109 P-Q5 135. N-Q110 P-Q5 136. N-Q111 P-Q5 137. N-Q112 P-Q5 138. N-Q113 P-Q5 139. N-Q114 P-Q5 140. N-Q115 P-Q5 141. N-Q116 P-Q5 142. N-Q117 P-Q5 143. N-Q118 P-Q5 144. N-Q119 P-Q5 145. N-Q120 P-Q5 146. N-Q121 P-Q5 147. N-Q122 P-Q5 148. N-Q123 P-Q5 149. N-Q124 P-Q5 150. N-Q125 P-Q5 151. N-Q126 P-Q5 152. N-Q127 P-Q5 153. N-Q128 P-Q5 154. N-Q129 P-Q5 155. N-Q130 P-Q5 156. N-Q131 P-Q5 157. N-Q132 P-Q5 158. N-Q133 P-Q5 159. N-Q134 P-Q5 160. N-Q135 P-Q5 161. N-Q136 P-Q5 162. N-Q137 P-Q5 163. N-Q138 P-Q5 164. N-Q139 P-Q5 165. N-Q140 P-Q5 166. N-Q141 P-Q5 167. N-Q142 P-Q5 168. N-Q143 P-Q5 169. N-Q144 P-Q5 170. N-Q145 P-Q5 171. N-Q146 P-Q5 172. N-Q147 P-Q5 173. N-Q148 P-Q5 174. N-Q149 P-Q5 175. N-Q150 P-Q

Fred Emery on the prospects for today's special Labour Party conference

Sportsview

The May Day call some will ignore

Will Labour's end-of-month May Day call be received loud and clear by voters as the summons to an emergency? Or will the day of action at Wembley in today's special party conference turn out to be a big flop as was the TUC's?

All, obviously, will depend on how plausibly the party and its divided leaders can address themselves to everyday economic problems. These press desperately on all sides, especially on Labour's traditional supporters. Yet on the doorstep, so MPs and other canvassers have found, voters are resentful at Labour's apparent obsession with its internal wrangling.

If this division dominates the conference either because the party feels stalemated so long as Mr Callaghan leaves it unclear how long he wished to remain leader, or because it cannot move forward while the ideological and structural quarrel remains unsettled, then May 31 could be as quickly forgotten in the country as was the last special conference.

That augury is especially unpromising. Held almost exactly five years ago, the last special conference came out clamourously for a "No" vote (over the wishes of the mainline party leadership) in the then forthcoming EEC referendum. The tremendous defeat then suffered by most of the left, who still predominate in the National Executive Committee, and their mainline union supporters,

when nearly 67 per cent voted "Yes" did not noticeably lead then to self-interrogation whether they had, after all, understood and represented the grass roots.

Today the EEC again intrudes. With the Government's latest unexpected advance on the EEC budget, the Labour left is not only being upstaged in the news it is also seeing some promising ground cut under it. As Mrs Thatcher claims triumph in getting back most of the £1,000m Britain is having to pay out, and over several years at that, so the anti-EEC crusade fades as a good election issue in 1984.

We are not there yet. But we know enough of Labour's last EEC renegotiation to imagine how their leaders would be crowing had they brought back from Brussels the sums Mrs Thatcher has dared to turn down.

But this, of course, will not stop the party's presently dominant left-wing trying legitimately enough to wrench the party on to a course it persists in believing the grass roots are crying out for. Some of the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn believed that when they triumphed at the party's last full conference; that they had only to wait to see the various trade union conferences this summer further confirm the key "party democracy" reforms, they had secured.

Their suspicion that Callaghanite

reactionaries were progressing with a sort of counter revolution by having the same reforms reversed in time for the next party conference in key unions such as the AUEW, is part of the motivation for this special conference. With Mr Benn having the final say today, after Mr Callaghan has opened proceedings, it is easy to see the conference ending up as another revisionist rally for left-wing activists.

Mr Benn has been making much of the unanimity with which the NEC agreed its document, which is being debated today—Peace, Jobs, Freedom, which is subtitled "Labour's call to the people: How to stop the drift to catastrophe". Mr Benn is right, the NEC were unanimous. The document is a selection of past party conference decisions.

Still, when Mr Benn further speaks, as he did on BBC radio's *World At One* yesterday of the great significance of the party's going ahead with "100 per cent unity" he runs into instant ridicule from the party's centre and right wing. Prominent Labour MPs on the right proclaim it rubbish, yet they are also near despair that Mr Callaghan allowed unanimity over the defence section in particular.

Can Mr Callaghan really stomach his party's declared refusal "to permit deployment in Britain" of American Cruise missiles, when he raised no objection in the Commons

to the Government's announcement of such deployment?

"This great movement of ours" is of course bitterly divided several ways. It is doubtful if many MPs will bother turning out at Wembley to be denounced and abused the way they were at Brighton last autumn. Mr Moss Evans, speaking for one faction in the union leadership, has already made it clear that he thinks the parliamentary leadership, and MPs generally, have been doing a poor job as Opposition.

He found it necessary to say, in his interview with *The Times* last week, that it now needed showing that "there is a distinct difference between the Tories and the Labour Party". He wanted the TUC and Labour Party to be coordinated—a marvellous irony to many MPs who dub Labour's election defeat "an expensive education for Moss Evans", following his ardour in destroying the Callaghan in the party.

You will not find an incomes policy in the NEC document, nor indeed any clear indication of measures that could revive Britain through the so-called alternative strategy. It calls for the usual increase in public expenditure, protectionism, extension of public ownership and "democratic planning" in industry. There is no mention of how the money is to be raised and a typical invocation, rather than assertion, is: "with the right industrial strategy it must be

possible to achieve full employment". It is a possibility that we shall have some very clear speeches today that will advance some new ideas, but I doubt it. The "broad church", as the Labour movement is often affectionately called by its devotees, is riven because none of the interpretations of the faith is being given with authority, and so fails to inspire beyond a narrow band of zealots.

Perhaps it comes back to the fact that Mr Callaghan is seen as lame duck leader. If any of his supporters believe that he will lead the party into the next election they are not saying so.

Indeed some of his former Ministerial colleagues, who much admired his managerial brilliance and his integrity in government, now wish he would resign quickly. They see nothing being settled, unless it be the further fragmentation into the hands of the left, until he goes. These new disloyalists accept that a new leader, such as Mr Denis Healey, or Mr Michael Foot, would, not necessarily stop the struggle for power within the party. But it would give a new beginning, and a new legitimacy in which a new leader who looked to the next election could have the best chance of redefining the party, even re-inspiring it.

An indication from Mr Callaghan today that enough is enough could make this a special conference with a difference. But do not count on it.



Morné du Plessis: sporting heritage.

The loner at the top

Cape Town

had the willingness to with his backs in his movements. His critics like him to a "scrumping-spectre". The phrase something in translation hinted that he did not fit get too closely involved.

The more enigmaticalized that this was hardest of hard men who mattered with all the strategies of speed, an instinctive natural tactical flair and acrobatic arm that could play at the back of the out. The non-believers finally converted when he not an opposing forward South African trial who witnessed described as the beautifully timed punch just ever landed in such circumstances. Nobody to him, not even the victim, after, in 1975, he was the South African cap against France.

Before that Du Plessis had hardly encircled himself in the Transvaal elsewhere. In the north he was associated with a cal statement, together some cricketers, giving to Dr Van Zyl Slabbert leader of the opposing Progressive Federal Party, media revelled in the and though it all blew nobody at the time would taken bets on him ever a long-reigning Springbok captain.

Few have been more to the sporting purple: his mother captained South Africa at hockey; an uncle led South Africa at soccer; and his father, Felix du Plessis, was the South African rugby captain when they beat the All Blacks in 1949. Morné du Plessis was born three months after that last triumph and he and his father provide the only instance of father and son Springbok rugby captains.

Like many another son of a famous father, the heritage was a nuisance to him. He outgrew his strength at school and took some mental and physical hammering at Rugby as a three-quarter and full back. He much enjoyed cricket, an early indication that he would always be his own man. Cricket remained a prime interest when he first went to Stellenbosch University and he eventually played in the Currie Cup for Western Province as a fast-medium bowler.

By then, though, the Stellenbosch system, the pedigree, perhaps both, had asserted themselves. The rugby overlords had sported the potential and knew the background. Cutting the story of a long, gradual progression short, the shrewdest rugby brain of them all, Denis Craven, was credited with converted him from what had become a lock, first of all in flanker and then to No 8 and in 1971 Du Plessis became the 101st Stellenbosch student to win Springbok colours.

There still remained doubt over a loner's attributes that seemed an affront to basic Afrikaner tenets that forwards should stick to forward play. Morné du Plessis from the start

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On equal terms at last, clever swine

six families of animals, along with apes, dogs, cats, elephants, and (sometimes) man.

Perhaps at last we are beginning to rehabilitate the undeservedly scaly reputation of the pig, whose name is a byword among men for greed, uncleanliness, sloth and other human vices. You will search a long time before you find a polite slang use of pig, swine, or hog. From the fashionable insult for a policeman (which in fact dates back to London thieves' argot of the seventeenth century) to the modern Australian slang for a prostitute, to be compared to a pig has seldom been a compliment.

The proverbs from "like a pig's tail, going all day and nothing done all night" to "buying a pig in a poke" are all sinister or uncompromising. Such catch phrases as the violent negative "in a pig's eye" (the euphemistic version) are rude. The literary quotations are generally unkind to pigs: "Some men there are not a gaping pig," Edward Lear, A. A. Milne, Pigling Bland, and nursery rhymes do something to redress the balance, with sympathetic or even complimentary. Such catch phrases as the violent negative "in a pig's eye" (the euphemistic version) are rude. The literary quotations are generally unkind to pigs: "Some men there are not a gaping pig," Edward Lear, A. A. Milne, Pigling Bland, and nursery rhymes do something to redress the balance, with sympathetic or even complimentary.

paid, household labour, between women and men receives only a fraction of the attention given to equality in formal employment.

It is one of the ironies of this report that in the formal marketplace, the battle for equality would seem to be going very well indeed, at least in those countries that can afford it. Nearly a third of all law students in the United States this year are female, for example, as opposed to four per cent 15 years ago.

It is in fact, for example, that nearly half the world's adult women are in the labour force—a category that excludes women who do only unpaid work at home. It is also a fact that the sharing of un-



An Orwellian view of the superior pig... Napoleon and colleagues startling Benjamin the donkey in the film Animal Farm.

But apart from them, man has gone for a Gadarene gallop on the back of his own white hog of unjustified abuse of the gentle animal.

In fact, not propaganda, pigs are clean, not dirty. If you give them a separate place to sleep in they keep it far more scrupulously than dirty dogs or stupid horses. They wallow in mud not because they like being dirty but because they have no sweat glands and want to cool themselves. They are often the best of mothers. Piglets are enchanting.

The origins of the pig are shrouded in mystery. A Chinese scholar estimated that his people domesticated swine around 2900 BC. At first they used pigs as scavengers. Then man discovered that pig's flesh was good to eat and from there it was a melancholy journey to the Chicago stockyards where man claims to use everything but the pig's squeal. The pig is based on subconscious guilt about bacon.

Orwell was right when he made pigs the animals closest to man, though at the time the comparison was taken as an insult to man. Maybe this week's news is the first blip of a new and more generous human attitude to pigs: maybe pigs will fly. Dogs is inferior; cats is superior; but pigs is equal.

Philip Hogward (sic)

A woman's work: is it ever done?

universal result of which is the tendency of the working woman to achieve not liberation but, simply, more work: what the author calls "the double day".

The reason for this sad state of affairs, in which a woman is forced to work outside her home for money yet is still expected to take on the lioness's share of the housework and child-rearing, are, doubtless, buried deep within the attitudes to sex.

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It may be wrong to denigrate housework as something women should be freed from: maintaining the home is as much a contribution to the family's standard of living as a cash income. The importance of this kind of daily

labour is underscored by the findings of an ILO (International Labour Organization) study in Upper Volta.

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The conclusion is that governments cannot really hope to legislate arrangements made in the home between husband and wife; but press

on with the battle for full equality in the marketplace may bring true domestic equality as a side-effect.

Women's longer hours of housework are often viewed by both them and their mates as justifiable compensation for their smaller financial contributions to the family. If this economic obstacle to equality can be removed, other seemingly immovable cultural obstacles may, over time, yield with surprising grace."

Women, Men, and the Division of Labor, Worldwatch Institute, no. 37, Worldwatch

COMMUNITY'S VICTORY

agreement which Britain brought back to Brussels yesterday is better for Britain than the Luxembourg package which Mrs Thatcher rejected last week. It is not necessarily better that it wholly the Luxembourg decision brought the Community's edge of crisis. In terms of the new offer turns out slightly though this is denied by and is impossible to with certainty. The offer would have Britain's net contribution assumed £750m to a £325m. In 1981 it reduced the contribution the same amount to £490m. The total would then have been £1.25bn. The new offer is to cost Britain about two years but there is instead there is a sharing the risk on sale if the demands on higher than forecast. In words, Luxembourg's guaranteed Britain's contribution for 1980, by 1981 as well, can now say what term effects would be.

The new offer concedes of risk, albeit, but usefully bridges the Community is work-on restructuring by coming up one per cent VAT. However, the proposals could not guarantee on restructuring. Parades the Community to the problem, by structural changes, that it will aim to recurrence of un-

acceptable situations for members. But it prudently adds that if this is not achieved the Commission will make proposals along the lines of the 1980-81 solution and the Council will act accordingly. This is the welcome safety net for British interests.

The best part of the new package is that which concerns sheepmeat, for it gives Britain back her system of subsidies for producers and finances these out of Community funds. This will mean that British farmers get higher prices while British housewives are not affected, or could even pay less if the market moves that way. This is a great improvement on the Luxembourg formula, which would have brought benefits to no one except the French farmers, and there is the added bonus that the agreement of New Zealand is required. As for the rest, Britain has not conceded "equal access" to fishing waters, which is good, but has had, as expected, to agree to the five per cent increase in Community farm-

prices. In all it is a great success for Mrs Thatcher even though it falls far short of meeting her original demand for a "broad balance" between Britain's contributions and receipts. It will certainly be taken as confirmation of the view that the right way to treat Europe is rough and tough. However, before euphoria takes hold it is worth entering some reservations. Her rejection of the Luxembourg package was a gamble. Even her ministers were taken by surprise by yesterday's outcome. When gambles succeed they do not always prove the wisdom of the Community should speak with one voice.

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H AFRICA WATCHES MR MUGABE

government is now price for its predilection for the aspirations

Africa's Coloured at a time when the need friends more, time since they came in 1948 they find

faced with the of a community 'on y should have been, but for support. The are more Afrikaans, culture and indeed, they are black but themselves over the driven inexorably the opposition to the government. It may to reverse the trend, Mr Botha's constitution to give them some in the country's an attempt to do so. Soweto riots in 1976, successfully founded on ion, with teaching, in sans, language, was of a whole range of evances, arising from the boycott of classes of pupils and students far more than their unhappiness with a educational system. It has now spread to ack youth as well, in. Inevitably, protest have gone further than that. There have been in the hands of the police, too soon to speak of who, but many of the are there, and it many of the gashly that event have relearned. One of the

consequences of the Coloured boycott has been to bring the Church back into direct confrontation with the Government. The arrest and charge of more than 50 clergymen, white and black, and including two bishops, can hardly help to defuse the tension.

It is no accident that the intensification of public protests against various aspects of apartheid, including those by religious leaders, have manifested themselves soon after the unpredicted and, for the whites, frightening victory of Mr Mugabe in Zimbabwe. What happened there has given the disadvantaged races of South Africa new hope, and enhanced confidence in the justice of their demands and in the inevitability that they will ultimately have to be conceded. The government is clearly unsure of how to cope with this new outburst of pride and fervour.

Mr Mugabe's accession to power was depressing, too, for South African hopes that control of Namibia would not pass into the hands of Swapo when, eventually, free elections were held. The South African government's attitude has already been indicated by its lukewarm and equivocal reaction to the latest United Nations plan for the region. The government may now be tempted to engage in an elaborate, time-wasting exercise, on the basis that, if Mr Mugabe should come to power in Zimbabwe, South Africa's hand in the negotiations over the future of Namibia would be strengthened. That is the way the South Africans might see it. They should bear in mind, however, that delaying

tactics have a habit of rebounding against their perpetrators.

The confusion and uncertainty within the Nationalist party is not helping Mr Botha in his genuine attempts to find a way out of his many dilemmas. At present, he is unable to go as far as he and some of his colleagues would want, and the result has been that his proposals, such as that for constitutional change, are being rejected by the ethnic communities as being too little and too late. It may be that the party will have to split in the relatively near future. There seems increasingly little common ground between those, like Mr Botha himself, who have drawn at least some correct conclusions from the events of the past few years in southern Africa, and those whose reactions to what has happened around them seems inevitably destined to drive them back into the laager.

South African whites, and especially Afrikaans, are watching every move of Mr Mugabe and his government with trepidation and an element of ambiguity. In some ways they want him to fail, or at least make it difficult for the whites to keep on living there, so that they can contest any moves within South Africa towards one man one vote by pointing to the "failure" of Zimbabwe. At the same time it is in their interests to have a peaceful and stable country on their northern borders, even if that leads to demands for a similar political structure in the Republic. The next few months will be among the most important ever faced by the government and people of South Africa.

could not have it both ways. Contrary to the aged and oft-repeated joke "Fog in the Channel, Continent out of the Conservatism—speak only for my own party—understood perfectly, the problems of continental and British farmers as the crops grow near to harvest without an agreed budget to meet at least a part of the year's inflation.

And we sympathized with the view of the majority that if there were to be a stalemate on the Council, on the Parliament's proposals, to do their best to keep the show on the road. The Parliament has a treaty obligation, after undue delay by the Council, to call on it to respond. In doing this, it does not beg on its knees.

But there is a British interest. The British contribution is grossly unfair and for the sake of future Community accord, this very real sore simply has to be healed. So we could not vote, ahead of the next Council meeting for a completely unbalanced resolution which conceded the farm price side of the proposed Luxembourg compromise and adjourned the problem of the British contribution sine die.

And we regret that we made Mr. Berkipper's Liberal Party very angry in calling for a quorum on sheep meat. But this proposal had also, quite against our will, become one side of the Luxembourg proposal.

It has not been easy to clear the fog in the Channel and persuade our wealthy European friends that there really is a British problem which is not of our own making. We were excluded from the Community, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty, for 12 vital years and during that time the growth of their per capita national product and the cashflow and investment of their industry was 50 per cent higher than ours. When we entered, their investment and output per worker was

50 per cent greater. The oil crisis and recession since we entered have prolonged the imbalance in our trade and now on top of that we voted to pay over a further £1.25bn a year and rising.

If we are to have the whole-hearted support of the British people, which alone can make a partnership function, then we must, at the very least, have their help on that, for even with the oil revenues which our Community partners enjoy we are still in trading deficit. It does our friends in the Community no service to ignore the British view. We have to reflect public opinion. That is parliament's job and the real measure of its success.

Yours truly,

FRED CATHERWOOD,

1 Rose Crescent,

Trinity Street,

Cambridge.

In some parts of Germany they separate conifer plantings with significant areas of deciduous trees. Apart from being visually more agreeable, hardwoods make a very efficient fire break. They are also a barrier against disease and help maintain a balance of nature. With the loss of the elms they may eventually make a profit and that, Sir, in this day and age seems to be the measure of all things.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. MATTHEWS, Managing

Director,

Southern Tree Surgeons Ltd,

Claydon Down,

Crawley,

West Sussex.

May 28.

The Professor says there has been little debate about this. Far better, the hymn-writers of today have been alert to recognize a great need, and have taken immediate steps to meet it. T. S. Eliot's hope, to which Professor Brett refers, that individual talents may contribute to a still living tradition, has already been excitingly fulfilled.

Yours faithfully,

CYRIL V. TAYLOR,

Chairman,

Young Society of Great Britain and

Ireland,

15, The Strand,

Petersfield,

Hampshire.

May 28.

Testing time for monetarism

From Professor R. A. Hayek, FBA
Sir, There is no such contradiction between Mr Rees-Mogg's simplified formula about the relation between changes of the quantity of money and changes of the price level and recent events as Mr Godley (May 24) suggests. It is an experience as old as inflation itself that when it accelerates prices begin to rise faster than the quantity of money.

This is readily explained by the circumstance that as further increases of prices come to be generally expected, people try to reduce their cash holdings and the consequent increase of the "velocity of circulation" magnifies the effect on prices.

But we probably have indeed reached the point where even a further increase of inflation cannot prevent the depression which we have made inevitable by past inflation. It is bound to last as long as we reduce the rate of inflation and the only thing we can do about it is to get it over as fast as possible.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Uhrstrasse 27,
D-7800 Freiburg,
Brasgau,
West Germany.

Basis for vocational training

From Mrs J. Boingbrake
Sir, The Principal of the Reid Kerr College is right when he asserts (May 28) that perhaps 80 per cent of school children learn best when they do things, especially learning manipulative skills. Those responsible for the education of previous generations knew this, and acted on it. About 20 per cent of children were given an academic education, and secondary schools for the remainder concentrated on the acquisition of useful skills plus basic literacy.

The pupils in secondary schools left when they were age 14 or 15, or in some cases, even earlier, and continued their practical education at work, often in a "master-pupil" situation, or as apprentices.

The value of these earlier systems was that it gave young school leavers a sense of identity and purpose, and the cost of their continued learning was borne by their employers, who saw in it that their materials were not wasted, and that their young employees came to work, and did not waste their time, because their output was needed. Also it was easier for employers to dismiss unsuitable employees.

The situation is much more critical today because the nation needs lots of skilled technicians, as well as people with more traditional skills. Technology becomes just another example of reading and writing about a subject.

What technology teachers can do is teach their pupils basic mechanics, physics and electronics, and then let their pupils leave to work in industry. Dr Rhodes Boyson should pursue the idea of a minimum standard for school leavers, which when attained, means pupils are free to leave, irrespective of age.

If Colleges of Further Education could educate, in the broadest sense, young people who had started work early, and then chose to learn, society would benefit greatly, and it might bring some savings in the education budget.

Yours faithfully,

J. BOLINGBROKE,
44 Furzebank Road,
Plymouth,
Devon.

Supporting US over Iran

From Mr John R. Pagan
Sir, I am shocked and dismayed by Britain's refusal to support the United States' efforts to impose effective economic sanctions against the system" as Dr Edgar Edwin Saites' former psychiatrist in Broadmoor Hospital.

In 1974 I gave evidence to the Butler committee, protesting that the committee was not, as the public supposed, actually examining the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of the conventional treatment of patients in the four top security hospitals (namely Broadmoor, Rampton, Moss Side and Parkgate).

Had the Butler committee pursued this theme all would have learned that the treatment in Broadmoor (for example, individual and group therapy, ECT and chemotherapy) did little more than stabilize the patient to a point at which the patient's own self-awareness took over, in essence, Broadmoor has no magic cures.

If the dividing line between detaining a patient for his natural life and discharging him on humanitarian grounds, with risk to the public, is not fine, then—"magic cure" or no—an urgent review of treatment is essential.

Two immediate steps that should be taken in the meantime are that doctors in Broadmoor should see their patients more often than the current average of twice every 18

In praise of hymns

From the Reverend Canon C. V. Taylor

Sir, At the annual conference of the Hymn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, to be held at Exeter (July 22-24), the Dean of Worcester will be speaking on The Place of Hymns in Contemporary Liturgies. It is hard to think that he will follow Professor Brett (in his article of May 24) in completely passing over what is generally referred to as the hymn explosion, which began some 15 or 20 years ago, and still continues.

Every branch of the church in this country has taken advantage of this remarkable, and largely unexpected, development, and has thereby been enabled to compile its own supplementary collection of hymns drawing in upon these new and ample resources. (One such collection, published late in 1980, has sold over one million copies.)

In these days, therefore, we have no need to go back in The English Hymnal of 1906 or to Songs of Praise of 1926 in order to find hymns suitable for inclusion in the liturgies of today, and which consort with today's "religious sensibility".

The Professor says there has been little debate about this. Far better, the hymn-writers of today have been alert to recognize a great need, and have taken immediate steps to meet it. T. S. Eliot's hope, to which Professor Brett refers, that individual talents may contribute to a still living tradition, has already been excitingly fulfilled.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. MATTHEWS, Managing

Director,

Southern Tree Surgeons Ltd,

Claydon Down,

Crawley,

West Sussex.

May 28.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Anglican reservations about Rome

From the Reverend John Stott
Sir, I note with surprise that nobody has written to you in response to your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article on May 12, "Coming to terms with the Roman Catholic Church". His mood of euphoria, almost of triumphalism, is understandable just after the Liverpool Pastoral Congress, but its wisdom is questionable.

I am one of those Evangelical Anglicans he predicted would be "upset" by the growing strength of Roman Catholicism. It is right. We are, but not for the reasons he gives. It is neither that we are "jealous" because the Pope is more newsworthy than the Archbishop of Canterbury (Agreed Statement), nor that we remain our "ancient suspicion and hostility" towards Rome (for we have been among the most willing to engage in theological dialogue with Roman Catholics).

Our anxiety is rather that in its self-reformation the Church of Rome is now moving far or fast enough, and indeed, in view of its *semper eadem* claim, whether it ever can. We rejoice in the new openness which Vatican II brought and in every sign of Biblical renewal. We view the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission Agreed Statement, however, as more than a surprising start. The American contributors to the third one on "Authority" allowed a regrettable deviation from the historic Anglican insistence on the supreme authority of Scripture, and our pious for a fourth on justification by Faith (since this was the major bone of contention at the time of the Reformation) has so far not been headed.

We know that many individual Roman Catholics have abandoned the Tridentine position on both Scripture and justification. But will the Roman Catholic Church itself ever officially do so? Indeed, can it? The claims of the Roman Pontiff remain unacceptable. If he comes to this country, we would welcome him courteously as John Paul, but not as a Pope.

In June, 1977, more than a hundred Evangelical Anglican leaders addressed an Open Letter to the Anglican Archbishops and Bishops on relations between Anglican Churches and Catholic and Orthodox Churches. We expressed our concern for "real and tested theological agreement as a precondition of closer churchly relationships", and added: "We are obliged to press the question whether the non-reformed churches are yet sufficiently ready to test all their traditions of teaching and practice by Holy Scripture, as we know we are bound to test ours, in order to correct what the theology of the Bible will not justify." We still press the question. Will somebody answer us, please?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOTT,
Rector Emeritus,
All Souls Church,
Langham Place, W1.

Vatican's diplomatic status

From Monsignor J. B. R. Loftus
Sir, Mr van Straubenzee's letter (May 28) provides the opportunity to correct two popular misconceptions about Papal diplomacy.

First, diplomatic relations are not entered into with the Vatican, but

with the Holy See. The Holy See is the spiritual head of the Catholic Church, and it is the Pope who is the temporal head.

Secondly, the Laudato Si' encyclical was not issued by the Pope, but by the Pope's personal representative, the Papal Nuncio, without the official assent of the Holy See.

Yours faithfully,
JASIL LOFTUS,
The Catholic Church,
Seville,
North Yorkshire.

The acceptance of the Papal Nuncio in this country as pro-Papal without ex officio deanship of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to this country) would likewise be a spiritual, not a temporal, gesture.

Yours faithfully,
PASIL LOFTUS,
The Catholic Church,
Seville,
North Yorkshire.

Releases from Broadmoor

Union

ward technique experience see Lions through

Sir Streeter

May 30

ers are restricted to, in there is more like able Mountain being victory for the British first international here. These, in particular, their own country, of course, but it possible on comparisons, 1974, when the British, reduced to terms, the outcome a possession from the and lineouts. And for whether the threat goal kicking of Naas Springbok stand-off.

After six years ago, touring side this did a series in South Africa, in several at have graced the players. In several at have graced the series, with the 1980 Lions are they know it they

on this tour have the most appealing players and diverse, intrude upon a tour, they have played about a first-choice fit for a full 30 minutes; suffered a full quota in concession with officials, they have a a of far stronger a normally a touring and yet they have had their opening six six victories. Some three which most have mentioned wins, but team spirit and determined with glimpses which may yet emerge, have carried them an ordinal. The South African, notably strengthened in the power and running the Springboks beat men marked by unpre-

Safra M. P. Palma (France)

eh must find his way

respondent on hearing that I Liverpool, set a box, a little known Johnny Wilbury, said: "Is your journey necessary?" I assured us was one hour. I like to see how it goes, but that there is a lot of action in him especially against himself. So here's hoping that Kent pulls matters straight not by laying out no-hoper, but by showing that he can still get stuck in. That it's not a good idea, but a right, which has seen a man action as Dixon himself has in the last eight months, which is docking back in business. In business with the left, it's the right, in the game and in the will put right back, in the game, which is to say, he's about his world intentions. He certainly has his work cut out for the latest WBC ranking, he does not appear in the top 10.

low

ry clear gives the victory

McGregor-Morris. Dunning, and he required New Zealand to win the Everest Sailing States at the and West Show equally unopposed. The in the jumble of boats recorded the cond clear round to horses owned by the firm, Nick Skelton or Edna, second and third, Ian, and Forester, down space in frater times. McMahon lay prostrate for some time after fell with him, but no name was done, and he did again today. The racing was the sk in Hand champion Vembly was won by in Williams, with her riding pony broad grey Wingate Storm. Left, Maitland out of award, and Forester, perhaps the most successful young 79.

Yachting

Simonds wins rousing Soling series

By Nick Nichols

Although three of the six class winners had already decided the final day's racing at Weymouth Olympic Week was still full of interest. The sailing conditions were the best of the week, and a rousing finish to the

Colin Simonds led on points from Philip Crebbin when the race began, but their positions could easily have been reversed if Crebbin had not been the youthful Simonds. At the start of the final bear to windward looked probable, for Crebbin rounded the last mark in the lead with Simonds still struggling.

Lionheart, removed by Lewis Smith, had begun to arrive, the British challenger for the America's Cup.

RESULTS: Soling: 1. C. Simonds, 2. P. Crebbin, 3. B. Steele, 4. S. Lewis, 5. J. Moore, 6. S. M. Hendrickson, 7. S. P. Cowley, 8. D. Howlett, 9. J. R. Maitland, 10. R. White, 11. M. Martin. Overall: 1. Robert White, 2. M. Martin, 3. S. Lewis, 4. P. Crebbin, 5. C. Simonds, 6. S. M. Hendrickson, 7. S. P. Cowley, 8. D. Howlett, 9. J. R. Maitland, 10. R. White, 11. M. Martin. Umpires: D. G. Oates and R. J. Wright.

Second XI competition

CHELMSFORD Hammarby 2nd 514 (R. Parker 100, 2nd 100, 3rd 100, 4th 100, 5th 100, 6th 100, 7th 100, 8th 100, 9th 100, 10th 100, 11th 100, 12th 100, 13th 100, 14th 100, 15th 100, 16th 100, 17th 100, 18th 100, 19th 100, 20th 100, 21st 100, 22nd 100, 23rd 100, 24th 100, 25th 100, 26th 100, 27th 100, 28th 100, 29th 100, 30th 100, 31st 100, 32nd 100, 33rd 100, 34th 100, 35th 100, 36th 100, 37th 100, 38th 100, 39th 100, 40th 100, 41st 100, 42nd 100, 43rd 100, 44th 100, 45th 100, 46th 100, 47th 100, 48th 100, 49th 100, 50th 100, 51st 100, 52nd 100, 53rd 100, 54th 100, 55th 100, 56th 100, 57th 100, 58th 100, 59th 100, 60th 100, 61st 100, 62nd 100, 63rd 100, 64th 100, 65th 100, 66th 100, 67th 100, 68th 100, 69th 100, 70th 100, 71st 100, 72nd 100, 73rd 100, 74th 100, 75th 100, 76th 100, 77th 100, 78th 100, 79th 100, 80th 100, 81st 100, 82nd 100, 83rd 100, 84th 100, 85th 100, 86th 100, 87th 100, 88th 100, 89th 100, 90th 100, 91st 100, 92nd 100, 93rd 100, 94th 100, 95th 100, 96th 100, 97th 100, 98th 100, 99th 100, 100th 100, 101st 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THE TIMES SATURDAY MAY 31 1980

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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pages 18 and 19

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Steep fall in US indicator points to deeper recession

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, May 30

A steep fall in the American Government's composite index of leading economic statistics for April has led to speculation that the recession will last longer and be deeper. The drop of 4.8 per cent is the sharpest rate of decline ever registered by this index and follows a 2.1 per cent fall in March. The index is widely viewed as a useful guide to future United States economic trends.

The previous sharpest fall was 3 per cent in September, 1974, just before the American economy deteriorated into the worst recession in more than three decades.

The breadth of the recession is reflected in the fact that all 10 separate indicators that form the composite index moved into the negative in April. The indicator that measures layoffs in manufacturing worsened considerably.

The government will release May unemployment figures on Friday. These may well see another large rise, after the gain in the rate last month to 8 per cent from 6.2 per cent.

New Department of Labour figures show that initial claims for unemployment benefit rose by 517,000 in the week ending May 12, by far the highest weekly increase recorded.

The weakening of the economy is continuing to soften interest rate levels. Many banks, including Citibank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, cut their prime lending rates today to 14 per cent. Moves below this level seem certain next week.

Dr Courtney Slater, chief economist at the Department of Commerce, said: "The figures clearly herald a steep decline in gross national product (gap) and industrial production this

quarter, but she suggested they did not sell much about more distant economic trends."

Dr Slater added that the recent moderation in the inflation rate and in interest rate levels were preparing the ground for the economic decline to level off and for recovery to begin.

Many economists argue that business stock levels have been kept quite low, over recent months, and this is a good reason for suggesting that, after some significant adjustment, the economy will move by the late summer towards a more stable condition. But there is a danger that consumer spending and business outlays may fall further than anticipated and so force a bigger than expected stock adjustment.

Goldman, Sachs and company are predicting annual rates of real gap decline of 7.8 per cent for this quarter and 6.1 per cent for the third quarter, though they see the decline moderating to 1.7 per cent in the final quarter of this year.

They point out in a new report that consumer spending fell 8 per cent in the three months to the end of April—the largest quarterly drop since the early 1950s.

There appears to be a real danger of consumer spending falling at a faster rate than the fairly modest level still seen in most economic forecasts, if consumer confidence surveys are any guide. The Continental Bank said today that its survey of consumers in the Chicago area showed that confidence fell in the last quarter to a record low level.

Continental said its confidence index sank to 70, which is 17 points under the previous survey score and the lowest level since the index was started in 1972. The previous record low was 76 in the winter of 1975.

Dealers said last night that the new stock looked a point too dear.

The stock has been issued at a time when the gilt-edged market is not well supplied with money.

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The new tap signals no early fall in short-term interest rates. But it is described, paradoxically, as providing a stimulus to the economy, with a stock market that is likely to push interest rates down further, making it less attractive to hold dollars. Dealers are worried that, despite the recession, American inflation may not slow down much.

The pound's early weakness was paradoxically partly due to the market's belief that the Government is not going to bring down British interest rates until the end of the summer. This damped overseas demand for gilts.

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Manufacturing industry is particularly being squeezed by overseas competition. But the Government has not attempted to hold the pound down or intervene in the currency markets other than to smooth out movements. Yesterday the Bank of England was thought to have started the rate after heavy selling of sterling from Germany.

The control of money supply is crucial. At the end of June banks are relieved of the cost of car rates and few believe that the authorities have money supply under control now.

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Dealers are divided over whether sterling is likely to regain the levels of earlier this week or slip back. The odds seem to be that if the Government does not resist pressure to reduce interest rates the pound will go up, piling on the agony for British business.

The ideal candidate who would be offered a salary of

around £45,000 a year (equivalent to the chairman of a large nationalised corporation) would be in his mid 40s or early 50s.

The choice of Spencer Stuart comes as no surprise: it is the same company that helped to find Sir John in 1976. The search for a new CBI chief is one of several top appointments in which executive search agencies have been linked recently.

Others include Mr Ian McGregor, the newly appointed chairman of the British Steel Corporation who was found by Russell Reynolds. Mr Ron Dearing, the chairman of the Post Office, was singled out by Goddard Kay Rogers and Sir John Read; the new chairman of the Trustee Savings Banks Central Board, selected from a shortlist compiled by the Canby Bowen consultancy.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Some will be more equal than others in Save-as-You-Earn share option schemes if the amendment to this fringe benefit contained in this year's Finance Bill goes through Parliament unchanged.

Under present legislation there are two instances when liability to income tax arises. The first comes when the option is granted. If the option is to run for more than seven years there is a liability to tax if the price at which the option is offered is below the present market price for the shares.

The second instance arises when the option is taken up. The employee is liable to income tax on the difference between what he actually pays for the shares and their prevailing market value.

Money shops

More power to the private customer

"We buy raw materials wholesale and sell retail", says Graham Telford, assistant general manager of Boston Trust & Savings, a United Kingdom subsidiary of the First National Bank of Boston. The raw material in question is money, a product that the organization resells the usual way—through shops.

Money shops—conveniently situated in the local high street, with the emphasis on their "come on in and look"—were first introduced in Britain in the early seventies. As retail outlets for finance houses wanting to deal direct with the public rather than indirectly through hire purchase agreements, money shops concentrated on offering loans, mainly on a fixed term basis.

They were not a great success, and in consequence finance houses such as United Dominions Trust, First National Finance Corporation, Forward Trust and Citibank have withdrawn from the market, or at least severely cut back their operations.

In retrospect it seems that unlike their transatlantic brethren, the British public were not generally ready to grasp the concept of a money shop into which you could walk off the street and ask for a loan.

Boston Trust & Savings, which now has outstanding loans of over £16m, double the level of two years ago—attributes its success to the fact that rather than promoting the actual shop, it concentrates on the products it has to offer. These include loans on a secured or unsecured basis, and mortgages.

But the products are generally more expensive than those offered by banks and building societies. For example, the true annual rate of an unsecured personal loan is 32.3 per cent compared with the more usual 21.22 per cent with the clearing banks.

The Boston Trust continuous credit account, which, if you save on a regular basis (minimum £7 a month), gives you access to loans up to 30 times this amount, costs 23 per cent per month. It is slightly more expensive than the 22.5 per cent at present charged by Access or Barclayscard, which it regards as an alternative.

The savings or deposit schemes offered by money shops are low-key operations. Their business is to attract borrowers, not savers. Boston Trust's source of finance is the wholesale money market, through its parent company operating in London.

Western Trust & Savings, The Boston Trust money shop in Portsmouth.

another money shop to survive the course, operates like Boston Trust through some 20 shops spread around the country. Loans are tailor-made to suit each request—which is said to be the reason for the shop's low bad debt ratio. In the case of Boston Trust this amounts to 2 per cent of outstanding loans.

The customers they hope to attract in the main are those skilled manual and clerical workers who either do not have bank accounts or are dissatisfied with the bank's service.

Western Trust, however, has moved away from the original money shop concept into the area of retail banking. This means concentrating on savers as well as borrowers. Deposits from customers have risen from £1m at the beginning of the decade to some £50m now. The organization is planning to expand to offer a more comprehensive range of savings vehicles, along the same lines as those recently introduced by the American bank Citibank.

Citibank tried the money shop concept in Britain but did not regard it as particularly viable. After two years of research into what the public wants, it intends to step into the retail banking business in a big way.

Through Citibank Trust, its United Kingdom subsidiary, it has launched a range of savings and loans facilities, equivalent to those offered by both banks and building societies under one roof. It has combined the friendly atmosphere and convenience of money shops and building societies (open six days a week) with the formality of the clearing banks.

Seven branches of Citibank Savings have already opened in the Midlands. It hopes to attract financially sophisticated customers who are generally dissatisfied by the offerings of banks or building societies.

The loans include personal

loans, homeowner loans up to a maximum of £5,500 for modernizing or extending property, and mortgages up to £100,000. The rates, though, are generally higher than those of the traditional sources of borrowing.

Savings schemes offer a combination of building society and bank schemes. Its deposit account, like those of the clearing banks, pay 15 per cent but like the banks, Citibank pays higher rates once the balance reaches £1,000, with a maximum of 16 per cent for balances over £2,000.

There is also a regular savings scheme under which rates rise to 1 per cent above today's 15 per cent basic interest rate on balances over £1,000. On the lump sum investment account, the rate goes up by year to encourage longer-term savings, to a maximum of 2 per cent above the basic rate in the fourth year.

Interest on the accounts can be paid net or gross, whichever best suits the investor. Citibank, therefore, offers an attractive alternative to non-taxpayers at present saving with a building society.

It also offers a "random account" whereby you can borrow up to 30 times your monthly subscription. Savings in this account attract 13.2 per cent while interest on any borrowing is 28.2 per cent.

It seems the days when clearing banks and building societies had the monopoly on high street money, retailing may well be numbered.

The Bank of America is also intending to encroach on this market. Such innovation may encourage the United Kingdom banks to make more positive moves towards their personal customers, who have in the past taken second place to the corporate sector.

Sylvia Morris



The Boston Trust money shop in Portsmouth.

LAKE VIEW
INVESTMENT TRUST,
LIMITED.

Manager—JOHN GOVETT & CO. LTD.

Five-year summary of results

Year ended 31st March	Per Share Earnings	Per Share Dividend	Per Share Asset Value
1976	1.77p	1.65p	100.6p
1977	2.37p	2.10p	106.3p
1978	2.66p	2.40p	120.5p
1979	3.41p	3.00p	124.8p
1980	4.08p	3.60p	127.4p

* Excludes special, non-recurring income and the special dividend of 0.65p paid thereon.

Total Net Resources £61,626,320

U.K. 64.7% North America 17.7% Japan 8.3%

Other Countries 9.3%

Points from Mr. C. Alan McIntosh's review

"We expect earnings for the current year to exceed last year's level excluding the exceptional receipts. There should therefore be scope for a further increase in dividends, although this can't be expected to be such a large increase as last year, and will not of course include the special payment incorporated with the last interim dividend."

"Although the trust's commitment to the sector is small, we cannot view with anything but concern the struggle, in many cases just for survival, which manufacturing industry in the U.K. is having against the twin handicaps of high interest rates and strong sterling."

"Against a background of falling profits and prospective liquidity problems as before, we think it appropriate to shift our emphasis more into the overseas sector and, in particular, towards the Pacific Basin area which remains one of the faster growing parts of the world where free enterprise economic principles prevail. Currency, as well as trading risks are involved but we believe that, with exchange control and tax constraints now lifted, shareholders would expect and wish the portfolio to be more balanced in terms of prospects and geography than has been practicable in the recent past."

Disputed property boundaries • Stock redemption dates

Some friends purchased a house in 1975 which was built in 1964. When recently examining plans contained in the title deeds it was noticed that the boundary line between our friends' property and his neighbour's was four feet in from what they had regarded as their neighbour's garden (the marker being an ancient oak tree) whereas the present fence is attached to the oak tree. There is some evidence of new posts being erected at some time along the section of the fence which attaches to the oak tree possibly when the fence was moved.

The fence has certainly been in the same position while my friends have been in residence—since that date they had two choices of neighbour.

The issue of four feet of land is crucial with regard to access to a nearby cul-de-sac. Their present neighbour claims that the fence has always been in that position and is proposing erecting a garage with access.

In such a case, would the title deeds be the deciding factor? Or would some right of ownership have grown up with usage. Is this a case for legal action in your opinion, or moving the fence to its rightful position in accordance with the deeds? (TAD, Cambridge). . .

It is by no means unusual to find the boundary between two properties changed when a wall is rebuilt or a fence re-erected. The neighbour leases his right to object to any resulting encroachment after a lapse of 12 years. Thereafter the new fence or wall becomes the neighbour's property.

This is because the meeting of the fence amounts to adverse possession by the neighbour, of the strip of land in question and the boundary line fixed by the original title deed

or plan becomes extinguished under the provisions of the Limitation Act 1939.

To make up the total period of 12 years required under the Act, each successive occupier of the neighbouring property can add his period of adverse possession to that of his predecessor.

Your friend must, therefore, ascertain as quickly as possible for how many years the new fence has been in its present position. If it has been for more than 12 years it has lost any right to object. It will have to take legal action immediately unless his neighbour is prepared to move the fence back to the original position fixed by the title deed.

A person who is wrongfully dispossessed of land is not bound to take legal action. He is entitled to move the fence to its correct position (within the 12-year period) provided he can do so peacefully and without the use of force.

Otherwise he would be guilty of an offence under the Forcible Entry Act 1881.

My aunt owned shares of 3½ per cent Debenture Stock 1979-83 in Mersey Docks & Harbour Co. On her death some ten years ago she left these to my daughter.

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This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving.

Safe as Government stock? K.P.J. Taitton.

In March 1974 as the result of a capital reconstruction following the near-collapse of the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company, repayment dates on the then 3½ per cent redeemable debenture 1975-85 were extended to 1979-83. The company is within its rights to delay redemption of the stock (at its par value of 100p) until the final redemption date of 27 September 1983.

Given the high level of interest rates, it is highly unlikely to redeem the stock before that date—unless, of course, interest rates fall to below 3½ per cent before 1983. In that event, it would obviously benefit the company to redeem the stock (at its par value of 100p) until the final redemption date of 27 September 1983.

Between the backs of our terrace in the next street, there is a strip of land 15ft wide enclosed by the rear garden fence and walls of the houses and with access gates at one end. Underneath it runs a (non-council) drain, serving 12 houses, of both terraces. Although elderly residents can remember it being rented and used, it seems to have been since the war. Formerly, it was included with the lease of the house adjacent to the access gates, but the most recent owner purchased the lease.

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The present situation is that the gates are in a bad state of repair and pose a security risk to all the houses backing on to the strip. A virulent collection of weeds grows to about 5ft high each summer, harbouring huge numbers of slugs and snails, the earth is a crawling mass of woodland—all of which invade the small back gardens; there are also one or two trees which are causing problems and an enormous quantity of rubbish, old furniture and buildings.

Rubbish, old furniture and buildings have been dumped, much to the anger of permanent residents.

The council has cleared or compacted these accumulations two or three times since the war, the last time being in 1970. In recent years, however, they have refused to become involved as they say they can only clear if the rubbish is causing a health risk and/or if they can trace and extract the cost of clearance from the owner.

The strip of land is not owned by any person aggrieved by the nuisance and the court may, if it so directs, the local authority to abate the nuisance, while the person responsible or owner or occupier of the land cannot be found.

Generally, too, the Acts made in an effort to compel a local authority to take action in respect of a nuisance.

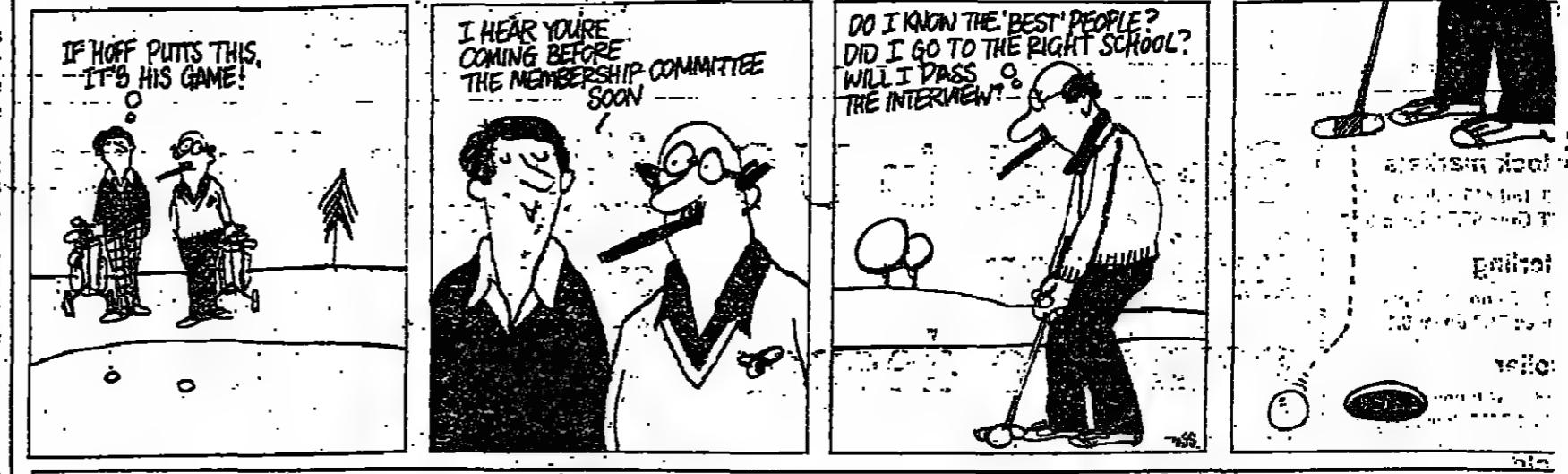
You could also draw the court's attention to the Pollution Act 1972 which imposes a duty on it to collect and dispose of solid waste in its area.

In short, your local authority has ample powers to do something about the situation and only little prodding in the form of complaints from residents, in order to take action.

Those of you who are aggrieved by the person dumping rubbish can ascertain the powers of the local authority quite easily. Their environmental health officer will serve an abatement notice on the倾倒者, requiring them to clear up the waste. Should no one claim the倾倒者, the magistrate's court which can order them to abate the nuisance.

The position is more difficult if the倾倒者 is unknown or has moved away. In such cases, the local authority can apply to the court for an injunction to prohibit the倾倒者 from倾倒垃圾. This can be done by issuing a writ of injunction, which can be enforced by the police if necessary.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Taxation

Making allowance for the Revenue's returns

So we came to the final part of the tax return which asks you to provide the information on which your 1980-81 income tax allowances will be based.

Unlike the earlier parts, allowances do not in the main relate to the previous year's income tax liability. They are important because £1 of allowances generally reduces taxable income by £1 and your surchargeable investment income is reduced by the amount of any charges you can claim.

These should be entered in another part of the return and include items such as allowable payments of interest, for instance on a loan to buy your own home.

So, it is in your own interest, if only for this reason, to get your tax return in as early as possible and make sure that you are claiming your maximum allowances.

If you are a United Kingdom resident you should almost certainly be able to claim at least the single person's allowance of £5,900.

If you are married you will receive the higher allowance of £12,145 unless you elect for the £11,237 a year.

Few people are eligible for a child allowance in 1980-81

unless the tax relief is more than £16,577.

When a husband and wife are taxed separately, they each receive the single allowance.

They are also entitled to a personal allowance.

If either a husband or wife

were born before April 6, 1916, the couple could be eligible for the age allowance of £2,895.

The optimist would say that if either of you were born before April 6, 1916, you may also be able to claim this allowance after somebody else's child.

You can also claim an additional personal allowance for your children if your wife was completely incapacitated by illness throughout the year.

The tax return has a batch of allowances for a resident housekeeper, dependent relative

with a low income, the services of a son or daughter who is looking after you; there is also an allowance for the blind.

These allowances range from £5,000 to £145 a year.

If you paid more than £1,237

of life assurance premiums into qualifying policies (that is £1,500 net of tax relief at 17½ per cent), the Inland Revenue should be notified. This is to help the revenue police the new system of life assurance relief by deduction from the premium.

If you paid more than this amount and your income was £59,000 or less, the Inland Revenue will first require you to pay a refund of the relief you have received from the life insurance company and then arrange for a lower amount of general relief to be deducted in future.

Incidentally, do not be confused by reference to deferred annuity payments in this section. This is an unusual type of policy which should not

BY MARGARET STONE

week

ending orts season

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disappointing re, reported that raised profits in r but for the ring. One could.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises		
Company	Name	Comment
Seacham	Sp to 118p	Year's figs
Courtaulds	Sp to 71p	Year's profit up
Samco	Sp to 648p	Chairman's cheer
Io Tinto	26p to 373p	Outlook encouraging
BM	Sp to 683p	Doubled profit
Falls		
ICC	11p to 105p	Chairman's warning
Aravans Int.	43p to 33p	Half yr loss; no int
Orion Radio	4p to 78p	Int next Wednesday
Le La Rue	26p to 640p	Figs next Tuesday
Arnall Elec	18p to 252p	Sector unfashionable

er law

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ds said that his completion was a e of breach of con- W—was obliged to ll for all expenditure

ry everyone else in

Ronald Irving

FINANCIAL NEWS

Difficult conditions blunt profits at LoFs

By Richard Allen

A return to tougher conditions in world tanker and general cargo markets has taken the edge off profits recovery at London & Overseas Freighters.

Trading profits of £258,000 for the year to March 31 compare with a previous loss of £1.9m, but are £124,000 lower than those reported at the interim stage.

A £5.3m swing into profits of £1.6m at the normal pretax level is mainly accounted for by a £4.3m surplus on ship disposals, including last year's sales of four of the group's SD14's.

After minority interests, attributable profits work out at £3.8m against a previous loss of £1.9m.

Despite the return to depressed rating levels after the unexpected upsurge earlier in the year LoFs is back in the tanker-buying market. It has placed orders for two 55,200 dwt general purpose tankers to be built by the Japanese Mitsubishi.

Each vessel for delivery in 1982 will cost £13.5m—40 per cent payable in advance and the remainder through a loan carrying interest at 8 per cent payable over eight years.

Meanwhile LoFs has taken the opportunity to restructure Eurodollar borrowings of £15.5m in a way which will stretch repayments originally due before 1984 over a further four years.

Celebrating the return to profits, the dividend is to be maintained at 1.53p gross on capital which was increased 80 per cent by last year's four-for-five scrip.

On Thursday's figures, but

Stock markets

Pessimistic response to new £1,000m tap

The market managed to breathe a sigh of relief yesterday as the long bank holiday account drew to a close.

This was in spite of the Government broker's decision to feed the gilt market with another £1,000m of new tap Exchequer 121 per cent 1994 at £40 (£96 fully paid).

The market was not entirely surprised by the announcement and felt it had been used to take advantage of the foreign buying that had proved a strong feature of the week.

Despite this the market was not overjoyed with the issue and showed its displeasure with falls of between £1 and £1 in longs before the announcement extending to £1 and £1 afterwards.

Generally though, it was a quiet day's trading. Conditions had been slightly depressed by the drying up of foreign buying and renewed profit-taking locally. Prices at the short end of the market were mostly unaffected by the issue and generally closed about £1 easier.

Equities closed the account on rather dull note following the previous day's slight technical rally. But it was again the depressing economic factors and gloomy warnings from the various company chairmen on profits, which had focused most dealers' minds. So with absence of buying, the general rule had been to watch the account draw to a close and see what the new one brings.

But the lack of any selling pressure saw the FTSE Index drop 1.9 lower to 415.5, although it was 7.4 lower on the account overall.

Leaders had a fairly mixed session, affected by end-of-account factors and new-time buying. Beecham rose another 4p to 118p following comment on Thursday's figures, but

Courtaulds slipped 1p to 71p on 2.8m.

on profit-taking. Glaxo put on a couple of pence to 185p, as did Unilever to 185p. But nervous selling wiped another 3p from Fisons at 249p and 4p from Reed International at 167p ahead of figures next week.

Speculators piled back into takeover favourite Lister

yesterday, pushing the price up 3p to 52p. Close observers have been talking of a property revaluation possibly as a prelude to a bid.

Among companies reporting, better than expected figures added 5p to Wolverhampton & Dudley and 5p to Airflow Streamlines.

Whew Watson was another to improve with a 3p rise to 12p after its trading statement, but reduced profits clipped a similar amount from Wettex Bros at 85p and LoF's 131p to 30p.

Arrow Chemical tumbled 6p to 69p ahead of figures, while recent announcements saw Thomas Borthwick slip another 5p to 30p and ICL improve by a similar amount to 136p.

Allied Leather, also waiting on figures, dipped 1p to 265p and 250p.

Electricals again came under

pressure, although this time the selling was directed mostly at the second liners. Eurotherm fell 10p to 323p and Diploma 7p to 422p.

United unchanged at 264p and Electrocomponents at 491p managed to halt the earlier

falling at 422p.

BICC's shares closed off the worst, for a two-day fall of 4p to 108p because of fears after the chairman's own warning.

But the belief in some quarters is that BICC is still going to raise profits by a tenth to around £72m in 1980 and the dividend will rise. So there could be some action in the shares, which yield 11.3 per cent, following next Tuesday's meeting of city analysts with the BICC board.

C T Bowring climbed 8p to 164p on the bid from Marsh & McLennan going unconditional, but Coral Leisure rose only 1p to 62p on suggestions that it may soon fall prey to an offer.

Textiles came in for some nervous selling following a similar adverse comment, with Albert Martin shedding 8p to 50p and Robert Kitchen Taylor 5p to 148p.

Electricals again came under

pressure, although this time the selling was directed mostly at the second liners. Eurotherm fell 10p to 323p and Diploma 7p to 422p.

Lasmo encountered profit-taking after the bullish AGM statement and drifted 10p to 646p, although dealers were able to report some strong new-time buying. Tricentrol was a speculative feature rising 8p to 349p with Carless Capel recovering 1p to 129p in the wake of its disappointing drilling report.

IC Gas was a weak market slipping 6p to 81p as comment on a possible oil find boosted Berkeley 10p to 200p.

Equity turnover on May 29 was £92,658m (13,763 bargains).

Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, Lasmo, Beecham, Coral, Leisure, Premier Oil, Shell, ICI, Lonrho, Commercial Union, P & O, Hongkong & Shanghai, Courtaulds, GEC, Racial, Consolidated Gold Fields,

slide, as Farnell recovered 2p to 252p.

But BICC continued to reel from its recent profits warning, slipping another 1p to 108p. BICC was 2p firmer at 347p and 4p to 235p.

Oil majors managed to sustain a small rally despite end-of-account considerations, with BP 2p better at 334p, Shell

7p to 378p, while Ultramar closed firm at 338p.

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Quiet close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, June 13. § Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

ck	Int. Gross Price Ch'ge High	Cross Rec'd Field Yield	1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E	Gross Div Yld High			Gross Div Yld High			Gross Div Yld High			Gross Div Yld High			Gross Div Yld High			Gross Div Yld High			Gross Div Yld High										
							1979/80 Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge pence % P/E						
INDS																																			
			COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																
			A - B																																
			133	1980	2951	13,020	14.373			11,727	14.669		140	99	AMH Research	134	106	7.5	8.7	121	91	McKechnie Bros	56	42	2.8	3.4	184	78	Internal Prod	201	-1	10.0	5.5	207	306
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			10,102	14.003		140	99	Anglo-Electric	161	113	3.3	8.2	122	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Safeguard	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			9,501	13.849		140	99	Anglo-Electric	179	113	3.3	8.2	123	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			8,701	13.849		140	99	Anglo-Electric	180	113	3.3	8.2	124	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			9,972	14.003		140	99	Angus Bros	61	120	5.1	8.7	125	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			3,270	10.374		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	126	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	127	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	128	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	129	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	130	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	131	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	132	16	Blackadder	50	48	2.8	4.9	185	106	Scot. Amer.	91	-1	7.1	5.1	208	51
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			15	1981	381	11,277	14.669			1,203	13.874		140	99	Arrow	61	43	7.0	8.0	142	1														

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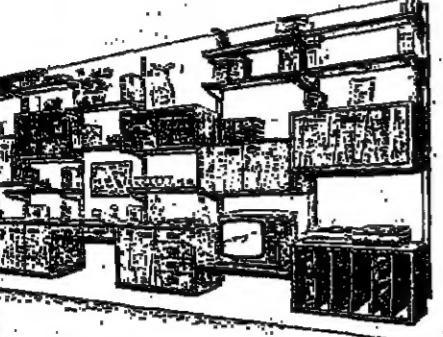
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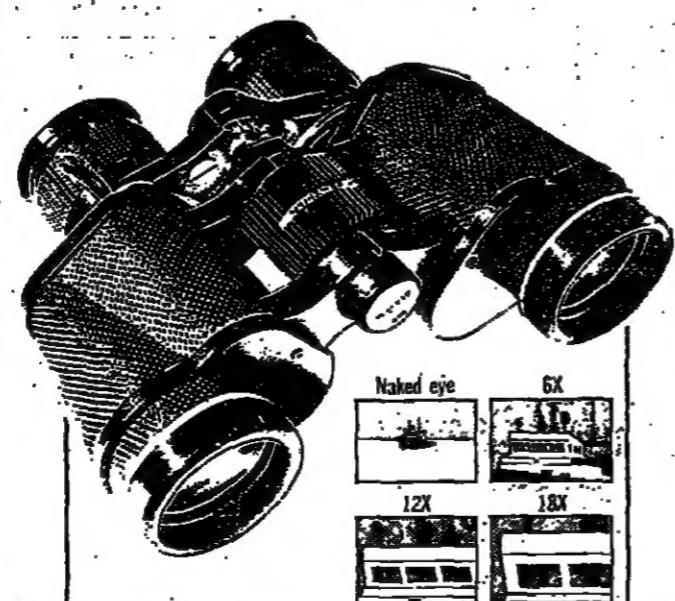
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